The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 10,095—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Will despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 30th March, 1881, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 5th April, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th April, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ROMA, 2,700 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 30th March, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Roma from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 29th March, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY

via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	„ 300	„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240		„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 110	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 110	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 110	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 110	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 115	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at hrough-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to the abovementioned Ports:—

S. S.]	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
URANO	N. Ucropina	1830	400	5th April 1881.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1927	400	5th May.
VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2391	450	5th June.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
TO BRINDISI	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

Extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Canal as follows:—

s. s. TEBE	D. Lucich on or about	31st March 1881.
s. s. MEMFI	„	25th April 1881.
s. s. CASTORE	G. Mahorcich. „	25th May 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. MARUSSIG, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 29th March, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 9th, 1881.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., Ld.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

THE Company's fine new steamer CAMORTA, 2,000 tons wil sail from Bombay for London direct on 1st April.

She is a poop ship with excellent accommodation for passengers, and is fitted out with all the recent improvements.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co, Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw per box of 100		Rs. 1 12
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw		1 12
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	1 12
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	2 0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	do.	2 0
TREACHER'S GEMS, Cigar shape, per box of 50		1 0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, barrel shape	do.	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BAILDON'S APERIENT FRUIT LOZENGES,

PREPARED from the bark of RHAMNUS FRANGULA, which has been described on high authority as "THE ONLY REAL APERIENT WE HAVE," as it cures, instead of increasing, the after-tendency to constipation. These are vastly superior to the French Lozenges and Pastilles so much in vogue during the last few years.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-12.

AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. MALWA	2950	500	W. Thompson	31st Mar.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3600	550	Geo. Lee	14th „
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	21st „
s. AUSTRALIA	3661	600	G. F. Cates	28th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	5th May.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th „
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	19th „
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st „
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, Mazagon, a 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
NIZAM	2725	450	Geo. Brady	8th Apl.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	22nd Apl.
RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	6th May.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2n Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer CHINA will leave for the above Ports on the 30th March, calling at Ceylon and Penang if inducement offers.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1881.

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES, OR LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

THE Steam Ship TENEDOS will leave about 6th April. Has excellent accommodation for 2 or 3 First Class Passengers. Moderate terms.

Apply to Captain HARRIS, on board, or to McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3300	400	30th March
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3060	400	14th May
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	11th June

BOMBAY TO GENOA OR NAPLES.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. CASTALIA	J. D. Allison	2200	421	23rd April
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	2272	486	25th May

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

NOTICES.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."
(Rt. Hon'ble Lord Beaconsfield.)

A Large Assortment always kept of Patterns specially adapted to this Country. Can be filled and completed at the shortest Notice. Send for Descriptive Price List.

"Models of Compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*
"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS, CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

OZO,

The delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

Per dozen bottles, cash Rs. 3.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"EXCELSIOR" TOBACCO and CIGARETTES

SIX PRIZE MEDALS,
VIENNA, 1873; PHILADELPHIA, 1876; PARIS, 1878;

and a Special Concession from the French Government for sale at the Exposition of 1878.

TESTIMONIALS.

DR. JOS. HYRTL, University of Vienna, Austria.—"'Excelsior' I declare to be the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Cash Prices.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake cut for Pipes	Rs. 1 2
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Longcut for Cigarettes or Pipes	1 2
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2 4

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th March, 1881, at 4 p.m.

(1) To receive the Directors' Report, Bankers' Certificate, and Auditors' Report on the Audited Accounts, for year ending 31st December, 1880.

(2) To confirm election of R. Valentine Reid, Esq., as a Director.

(3) To elect Director, Auditors, and Trustees.

(4) To submit Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities, to 31st December, 1879.

(5) To decide as to the amount of Profit which has been realized:—

- (*a*) To Assured.
- (*b*) As Dividend.
- (*c*) As Reserve.
- (*d*) And generally on all matters and things arising out of or germane to the Valuation of Consulting Actuary.

(6) To take into consideration the Establishment of a Fire Branch.

(7) To issue the remaining Shares.

(8) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th March, 1881.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES.
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Opposite Bombay Club.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE

Lessees..........Messrs. NORVILLE and CROFTON.

TO-NIGHT:
WEDNESDAY, 30th MARCH, 1881.
LAST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT BUT TWO,
THE ORIGINAL COMEDY,
FALSE SHAME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold eight	Rs. 32
Do. do. four	„ 16
Orchestra Stalls	„ 4
Pit Stalls	„ 2
Back Seats	Annas 8

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M. daily.

Doors open at 8-30. The performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THURSDAY, 31st MARCH, 1881,
BENEFIT OF
Mrs. NORVILLE
Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE RIGHT HON.
SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K. C. M. G., C. I. E.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
Who has graciously signified his intention of being present,
AND
THE MEMBERS OF
THE BYCULLA CLUB.
On this occasion will be produced
THE SPARKLING COMEDIETTA,
DEAREST MAMMA,
in which
COLONEL POTTINGER
Has kindly consented to appear.
TO BE FOLLOWED BY
THE GREAT SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT,
with all the Original Effects, including
THE REALISTIC RAILROAD SCENE.

Plan can be seen, and seats secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

FIRST GRAND VOLUNTEER FETE
OF
THE SEASON ON SATURDAY, 2nd APRIL,
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF
THE B. V. R. BAND,
under the direction of
Messrs. NORVILLE and CROFTON.

Honorary Secretaries. { W. M. TENNENT, Capt., B.V.R. / A. W. PROUDFOOT, Lt., B.V.R.
Honorary Treasurer.. D. S. KEMP, B.V.R.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURT-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
Major A. PURCELL CURRIE,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLEFIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

ROUMANIA S. S.

WILL leave the dock for sea shortly after 11 o'clock to-night. Passengers must be on board by 10 o'clock p.m. at the latest.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th March, 1881.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

(Established 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.,
With Agents in all the principal towns in the world.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and in many instances at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favourable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention.

Wm. WATSON & Co.
General Agents.

FOR SALE, owner going on leave, the following ARAB HORSES of high caste:—

Flea-bitten grey, black mane and nearly all black tail, just under 14-3, perfect action, rising 5. Rs. 1,000.

Bay, all black points, just under 14-3, very good mover, with fine lengthy forehand, 6 off. Rs. 850.

And a Bay pony, 14 hands and ½ an inch, beautiful free action, rising 5, has carried a lady. Rs. 250.

All the above are very handsome, up to weight, free from vice and blemish, believed to be perfectly sound, and are strongly recommended at the prices asked. Apply to the COMMANDANT, Deo'ali Depot.

SUPPLY OF COUNTRY LEATHER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT ARMY CLOTHING, Bombay, at his office in Nesbit Lane, Byculla, on TUESDAY, the 5th April, 1881, up to 12 o'clock noon, for the supply of about 200 cow and 2,500 sheep skins, more or less, during the official year, 1881-82. Musters of the required articles can be seen at the above office and other particulars obtained on application. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. The successful tenderer will be required to lodge a cash deposit of 25 per cent. on the amount of his tender as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

J. M. SEXTON, Lieut.-Colonel.
Superintendent Army Clothing.
Army Clothing Office, Bombay, 29th March, 1881.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,

SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE EDINA BLEND OF FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

ANOTHER invoice of this Venerable Old Spirit has been received from the proprietors, Messrs. J. and W. Hardie, Edinburgh, whose first consignment secured so rapid a sale.

Per dozen, Rs. 24.

D. S. KEMP & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET, the top floor of a commodious BUNGALOW in Chowpatty, just vacated by Revd. G. Ledgard. It has separate entrance and kitchen, and with use of the stable, water laid in the premises; large compound. Rent only Rs. 65 including all Municipal Taxes. Apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
33, Meadow Street. House and Estate Agents.

TO BE LET, the second and third FLOOR in Hornby Row, now in the occupation of a Police Officer, facing the sea. For particulars apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
33, Meadow Street. House and Estate Agents.

TO BE LET, an upper-storied BUNGALOW in Nesbit Lane, Byculla. If the tenant is willing to engage the BUNGALOW for a long lease, the landlord will thoroughly paint and whitewash the Bungalow according to the tenant's wish and choice. For rent and other particulars apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.
33, Meadow Street. House and Estate Agents.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	as.				CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	as.
18	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Chablis...	10	0
			A favourite White Dinner Wine.			
19	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Beaune...	10	8
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
23	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Macon ...	12	8
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
23	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Pommard...	12	8
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
30	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	... Chambertin.	16	8
			This is an exquisite Wine possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
19	0	...Fine	... SAUTERNE ...	...Barsac ...	10	8
			A good light refreshing Wine.			
23	8	...Superior	... SAUTERNE	...from the Bordeaux District.	13	0
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
31	8	...Haut	... SAUTERNE ...	Very rich and fine ...	17	0
			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SONGS BY MONICA.

O! Tarry the Lord's Leisure. (*Sacred.*) Compass C to F	Rs. 1 4
The Harvest truly is Plenteous (*Sacred.*) Compass B to E	1 4
I Know a Little Garden Close. Compass B to F. Words from Morris's Life and Death of Jason	1 8
The Happy Princess. Compass D to F. Words from Tennyson's "Day Dream"	1 8
Between Me and Thee. Compass B to G	1 4
Little Sealskin. Compass B to E	1 8
The Song of an Indian Waterfall (Guirsapa). Compass E to F	1 4

The above can be obtained from
S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.

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Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Do. Chains.
T. Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.
Stencil Plates.

Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in tubes.
Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.

Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools or Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.

Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
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Gold and Silver Shells.
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	Per Imperial Ga Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10	8	10	12
** Stars, a spirit, pale pleasant, delicate flavour	11	4	11	8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption	13	0	13	8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour	15	0	15	8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Imperial Gallon	8	9	9	0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	216	0	236	0

FINE OLD WHISKYS IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8	12	8	9
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs.	172	0	180	0
St. Estephe „ „	216	0	231	0

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THIS ANNOUNCEMET APPEARS TWICE A WEEK.

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OXFORD AND ZEPHYR SHIRTS.

WE have now received our Stock of new patterns in our celebrated Oxford and Zephyr Cloths and offer for inspection a really choice assortment in these goods.

Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 37.

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Our Stock of French Cambrics is now replete with new and pretty designs from Paris manufacturers all fast colours and durable material.

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Shirts, Wove Flannel, each Rs. 9., Silk and Wool, each Rs. 9-8.

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In this climate Silk Shirts will be found a great luxury. We have now a *fresh stock* of *new patterns* Shirts, Collars attached, each Rs. 12-8.

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Longcloth Shirts with *fine* Linen Fronts and Cuffs, four fold, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.
Longcloth with Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, for wearing under Uniform, per ½ doz. Rs. 24.
Collars *attached, four fold Linen*, per ½ doz., extra Rs. 3.

COLLARS.

All the *new leading* shapes of the *finest Linen* and *four fold*, Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7 per doz.

SLEEPING SUITS.

Best	Wove Flannel, Shrunk	Rs. 18	Complete Suit.
„	Silk and Wool „	„ 18-8	„ „
„	Oxford Cloth	„ 11	„ „
„	Zephyr Cloth	„ 11	„ „
„	Silk	„ 25	„ „

Ten per Cent. Discount for Cash.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Mrs. NORVILLE'S
BENEFIT,
THURSDAY, 31st MARCH.

By the kind permission of
MAJOR-GENERAL HEWETT
AND THE OFFICERS
THE BAND
OF
THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES
Will play a number of Selections during the evening.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

THE ANNUAL GRAND AMATEUR CONCERT
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME

Under the patronage and in the presence of His Excellency Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart., G. C. M. G., C. I. E., will take place on the evening of TUESDAY, the 5th of April next, in the TOWN HALL.

PROGRAMME.

Part 1.

1. Duett Piano....Dause Napolitane......Sydney Smith.
Mrs. Morland and Mr. Johnston.
2. Song Soprano..The Irish Imigrant....Linley.
Mrs. Hewett.
3. Song...........Out on the Rocks.......S. Dolley.
Mrs. Adams.
4. Duett (Tenor and Baritone)....Excelsior.
Mr. Ker and Mr. Wyer.
5. Song...........The Children's Home..F. Cowen.
With Piano and Harmonium Accompaniment.
Mrs. Morland.
6. Song Soprano....
7. Trio.............The Hawthorn Glade..Bennett
Mrs. Morland, Mr. Ker, and Mr. Wyer.

Part 2.

1. Duett (Piano and Harmonium).
2. Song Baritone....At the Ferry...........Wellings.
Mr. Wyer.
3. Song ....Alas! Those Chimes....Wallace.
Mrs. Adams.
4. Duett (Contralti)..Tel Kamenti...........Campana.
Mrs. Morland and Mrs. Adams.
5. Song Tenor......The Message..........Blumenthal.
Mr. Ker.
6. Song ....My Queen..............Blumenthal.
Mrs. Morland.
7. Quintette......Blow Gentle Gales......Sir Henry Bishop.
Mrs. Hewett, Mrs. Morland, Mrs. Adams, Mr. Wyer and Mr. Kerr.

Accompanyists, M. A. MANT, Esq., and G. R. JOHNSTONE, Esq.

Tickets may be had from any of the Directors, or from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where also reserved seats can be secured.

First seats, Rupees 3.
Family tickets to admi. four, Rupees 10.
Second seats, Rupees 2.

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TO BE LET.—The following are the only few remaining BUNGALOWS for the present Hot Season.

Bee-hive	Rent, Rs. 1,000
Underwood	„ „ 700
Bella Vista	„ „ 600
Terrace Cottage	„ „ 600
Maria Cottage	„ „ 500
Cama Cottage	„ „ 500
Mary Lodge	„ „ 500
Rose Cottage	„ „ 500
Wadia Lodge	„ „ 500
Red House	„ „ 300
Hill House	„ „ 400
Fleet Wood	„ „ 400
Keep-sake	„ „ 300

For plans and list of furniture and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
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BREACH CANDY.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, the very desirable BUNGALOW known as "Eagle's Nest," situated on a precipice at Breach Candy, commanding the most charming view of the Sea, and the panoramic view of the town of Bombay, now in the occupation of Vincent Bell, Esq. It consists of a handsome drawing-room, large dining-room, spacious billiard-room, three bed, dressing, and bath-rooms, with an extra convenient of a detached Bungalow. The compound is very extensive, and has been tastefully laid out, water laid on at very great expense with English fittings. Such a house is very seldom offered. For further particulars apply to

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TO BE LET, from 1st May next, another upper-storied BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, with four bed, dressing, and bath-rooms, with handsome drawing and dining-rooms, large compound, water laid on, and has the convenience of two entrances, one from Breach Candy, and another from New Road. Rent, Rs. 300 only. For further particulars apply to

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TO BE LET, furnished, an upper-storey of an Upper-storied BUNGALOW, on Cumballa Hill, consisting of a drawing and dining-room, two bed, dressing, and bath-rooms, with separate entrance for servants-quarters. Rent, Rs. 135 only. For further particulars apply to

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THE RIDGE, TO BE LET, from 1st April next, the DEENA LODGE, completely furnished, tastefully decorated, fitted out with gas and water, consisting of a handsome drawing, dining, four bed, dressing, and bath-rooms, veranda all round, situation admirable, compound extensive, garden neatly laid out, bungalow new, stylish, lately vacated by Colonel Maude, Judge Advocate-General. For rent and other particulars apply to

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TO BE LET, from 1st April next, a BUNGALOW on the RIDGE, Malabar Hill, nearly opposite the Honourable Mr. Graham, now in the occupation of W. B. Pratt, Esq., C. S. It consists of a drawing, dining, two bed, dressing, and bath-rooms; water laid on; neat little garden. Rent, Rs. 165 only including all rates and taxes. For further particulars apply to

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TO BE LET, on Malabar Hill, Lower Road, the BUNGALOW situated on the Sea-shore, now in the occupation of Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay. Rent, Rs. 250 only. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
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TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Lower Road, on the Sea-shore, next door to Mr. Barker. Rent, Rs. 150 only. For further particulars apply to

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TO BE LET, four BUNGALOWS in Ambawady. Rent, Rs. 115, 135, 150, 165. For further particulars apply to

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28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the well known BUNGALOW situated on Mount Nepean, Malabar Hill, known as "Paradise Lodge," opposite J. G. Russell, Esq., lately put in thorough repairs, and in first-class order. Rent, Rs. 230 only. For further particulars apply to

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28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

ALSO another BUNGALOW, opposite to the above, known as "Paradise Gained," lately put into thorough repairs. Rent, Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

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TO BE LET, with immediate possession, very desirable BUNGALOW on Cumbala Hill, lately vacated by J. Slight, Esq. Rent, Rs. 125 only. For further particulars apply to

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TO BE LET, from 1st May next, "Rose Cottage," in Middle Colaba, next door to Colaba Castle. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

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TWENTY-FOUR RESIDENCES to let in the Fort. Rent, Rs. 20, 50, 50, 50, 50, 60, 60, 65, 70, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75, 80, 90, 90, 90, 100, 100, 100, 100, 125, 125, 125, 125, 125, 130, 150, 150, 350. For further particulars apply to

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TWO EXTRA PERFORMANCES.
In consequence of the delay in sailing of the
STEAMER "SCINDIA,"
which has been specially chartered for the conveyance o this Company to their next destination.
There will be
TWO GRAND EXTRA PERFORMANCES
IN THE
MAMMOTH PAVILLON
ON
THIS WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30th,
AFTERNOON AT 3-30.
EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.
THURSDAY, MARCH 31st,
At 9 P.M.
POSITIVELY THE
LAST PERFORMANCE IN BOMBAY.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
SIR MANGALDASS NATHOOBHOY, K.C.S.I.
NIGHTLY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
ALL THE NOVELTIES!
ALL THE BEAUTIFUL
EDUCATED HORSES!
ALL THE PERFORMING ANIMALS!

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THURSDAY EVENING'S PERFORMANCE
will afford the
LAST OPPORTUNITY
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FIRST-CLASS COMBINATION.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

HOWARD'S QUININE received direct from the manufacturers in 1 ounce vial. Price, Rs. 9 per vial.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT allowed on purchases of 10 ounces and upwards.

35, Meadow Street Fort. WARDEN & Co.

THE KANDAHAR BREAK-DOWN.

THIS picture has just arrived, and will be forwarded to any address on receipt of Rs. 64.

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Calcutta, 9, Ezra Street.
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CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

The most efficient yet invented.

		Cash prices. Rs. a.
No. 000	Half gallon size	9 0
„ „	Wicker covered	11 0
„ 00	One and a half gallon size	11 0
„ „	Wicker covered	14 0
„ 0	Two and a half gallon size	15 0
„ 1	Three and a half gallon size	20 0
„ 2	Five gallon size	27 0
„ 3	Six „ „	34 0
Ornamental Dining-room Filters		40 0
Refrigerator Filters, in Terra Cotta ware		40 0
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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

I HAVE stayed with my family at HAMILTON'S HOTEL four days, and have been most comfortable. I cannot say too much for the cleanliness of the place, the food is good, and the servants and all connected with the Hotel are most attentive and obliging.—Jno. ROBERTS, Lieut.-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps. Bombay, 17th February, 1881.

MRS. OAKES'S, 11, MIDDLETON ROW, Calcutta, Suites Single Rooms. REDUCED RATES from MARCH.

IN answer to numerous enquiries, J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist, is now in Bombay, and may be consulted at Taylor's Hotel. Fees strictly moderate.

WANTED a SURGEON for s. s. "CAMORTA," sailing for London, 1st April.—MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.

WANTED a MESSMAN for the Ajmere Dining-Club. Apply with testimonials to the Secretary; or from the 30th, to F. R., Watson's Hotel, Bombay.

WANTED employment either as an AGENT or ENGINEER. Good references and long practical experience on Railways. Address "A. B.," care of this paper, stating salary.

FINE old Scotch WHISKY at Rs. 22 and Rs. 25 per dozen.—WILLIAM BELL & Co., 10, Elphinstone Circle.

FINE Old Campbeltown WHISKEY for sale at Rs. 24 per doz. D. MACFADYEN and Co., 33, Elphinstone Circle.

REQUIRED, a PARSEE TEACHER, a graduate preferred, knowing Persian. Apply to "D.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, together or separately, VICTORIA and fast-trotting Arab GALLOWAY. Apply X., *Bombay Gazette.*

GERMAN LODGE, 2, Bell Lane, Western Breeze, best situation in Bombay. Lodging at moderate rate; excellent table.

FRUIT SYRUPS, DELICIOUS for hot weather. 8 annas per pint. B. PHILLIPS & Co., late Hanbury and Co., Church Gate.

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MADAME M. FINNEBERGA, Lady's Dress-maker and Italian Milliner, No. 3, Meadow Street, Fort, late Madame Dausk.

TEA FOR THE MILLION. One rupee per pound. Delicious aroma. B. PHILLIPS AND Co., late Hanbury and Co., Church Gate.

FOR SALE, at SCOTT & Co.'s, Girgaum, a grey Arab GELDING, 6 years old, 14-2 high, a good charger and perfectly quiet. Price Rs. 600.

NORWEGIAN PALE ALE in excellent condition. Rs. 5 per dozen quarts. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., 33, Elphinstone Circle.

TEMPLE BAR, GRILL ROOM.—Breakfast or tiffin, Re. 1; dinner, Re. 1-8; chops or steaks, As 8; tea or coffee, As. 2 per cup. 6 Billiard Tables.

SCOTCH WHISKY ("Glenfalloch"), five years old, and of perfectly level flavour, at Rs. 21 per dozen.—WALLACE and Co., 4, Elphinstone Circle.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR; favourite resort of health seekers. Charges moderate. Apply early to Proprietor, who has also several good houses to let.

FOR SALE, a set of first-class brown Cawnpore PONY HARNESS, nearly new, with saddle, cloth, &c. Rs. 30. Apply "C.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET, on advantageous terms, an excellent BUNGALOW, pleasantly situated opposite Girgaum Church. Apply to Messrs. HAMILTON and Co., Fort, or C. SIMMONDS, Esq., Girgaum.

A LADY from England, R. Navy Officer's daughter, will be happy to give Lessons on the PIANOFORTE to Young Ladies, at her residence, or at the pupils'. Terms moderate. Address "L. L." Post Office, Bombay.

WANTED, English made Victoria PARK PHAETON, new or second-hand, but little used, with double seat, must be light and strong. Apply to Messrs. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE & Co., Cabinet Makers, Kalbadavie Road.

A YOUNG PARSEE of varied experience, with a knowledge of official as well as mercantile correspondence, and well acquainted with the Chief cities of India, Burmah, and Strait Settlements, is open to engagement, as a Manager, Salesman, Correspondent, or in any other capacity. If required, will go outstation. Address "X. Y. Z.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHOPS, STEAKS, Ham, Sandwiches, Curry and Rice, [illegible] Ices, Wines and Spirits [illegible]

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURT-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLEFIELD OF MAIWAND.
Price Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART-ROW.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 29.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were quoted at par, a decline of ⅛, French Rentes ¼ lower at 121, Enfaced Rupee Paper ¼ lower for Fours-and-a-half and unchanged for Fours. The 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan is still given at 102¼.

In the General Produce markets no movement of any kind is reported.

The Manchester Piece-goods market comes quiet, and cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed dull, with a general decline of 1-16 per lb. in Surats and Americans, both on the spot and to arrive. In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands receded from 10¾ to 10 11-16 cents, and June shipment from 10·72 to 10·60 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date continue very heavy and look more like a 6½ million crop than anything else. The following is a comparison of the figures to date:—

	1881.	1880.	1879
Two days' receipts	17,000	12,000	12,000
Three days' do.	29,000	17,000	21,000
Total since 1st Sept.	5,008,000	4,476,000	4,126,000

Bar Silver in London yesterday was quoted by Reuter at 52¼ per oz., but so far as we can gather from private sources, there has been no practical change.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at yesterday's closing rates, but one bank has been a buyer of credits at 1-32d. reduction, and the market closes quiet. Calcutta quotations come somewhat easier than ours, but at this time of year this is only to be expected, and for an interval we have more to say to the general market than Calcutta. Closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight ..	1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ..	1s. 8 7-32 to ¼d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ..	1s. 8¼ to 9-32d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,, ..	2f 14½c.	

The fact of francs maintaining such a comparatively high level is due to the quotation in Paris on London coming in private advices 24.40fcs. instead of 25·39fcs. per £, as given by Reuter.

On Calcutta demand drafts are quoted at 1-32 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight being quite nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened very strong to-day, and some business was done at an advance of ⅛ on yesterday's prices, but an easier feeling has been apparent at the close owing to lower quotations from Calcutta, and we now call Fours Rs. 102⅛; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 110 to ⅛.

SHARES as a general rule are quiet with few fluctuations. Bank of Bombay's are unchanged at Rs. 746¼. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 845. In Press Companies the only movements are an advance of Rs. 12½ in Colaba and a decline of Rs. 5 in Mofussil. Spinning and Weaving Mill Shares are quiet, and in some few cases Rs. 5 lower. Bombay-Burmah Trading Company's are Rs. 15 higher at Rs. 2,215. Treacher and Company, Limited, are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 805.

COTTON to-day has undergone a decided decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Even at that there has been no great amount of buying, and it is evident from the general tone of private advices that we must see a further material drop before anything like an active export business can arise. We have been kept up at a false level here for some time back by local speculation, but this cannot last for long in the face of the adverse accounts from home; and unless something from the other side intervenes, a decline of something like Rs. 10 per candy from present rates cannot be far distant. We call closing figures:—

Good Omra, April delivery	Rs.	195	per candy.
F. G. F. ,, ,, ...	,,	183	,,
G. F. ,, ,, ...	,,	173	,,
Good Broach, March	,,	219	,,
do. do., April	,,	217	,,
Good Dhollera, May	,,	192	,,
F. G. F. do. ,, ...	,,	182	,,
G. F. do. ,, ...	,,	172	,,

SEEDS and WHEAT are quiet at unaltered values. Buyers decline to pay any advance, but dealers are less anxious sellers, owing to the interruption caused to supplies by the heavy rains up-country three days ago.

FREIGHTS show no quotable change. For Liverpool the ready rate continues at 31s. 3d., but there is not much doing at that, and nothing at all doing forward. For the Mediterranean and continental ports there is no change. The speculators are reported to have taken 100 tons in the s. s. Banksome Hall for Liverpool, May loading, at 35s., with small concessions, and the s. s. Argosy has been fixed for London, ready loading, at £1-13-9 to £1-15, with concessions. A small wooden ship is said to have been fixed for Bremen at 42s. 6d.

PIECE-GOODS are without actual change. The demand shows no improvement, and rates are quite unaltered.

COALS are firm, with rather more buyers to arrive, but no sellers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Glenrath, 1,109 tons, Captain H. C. Halman, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE steamer Oorun, 162 tons, Captain C. J. Ringheim arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 315 deck passengers.

THE steamer Cohamin, 1,018 tons, Captain E. Weddall, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Newcastle (21st February) with a cargo of 1,852 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Lord Jeffrey, 1,178 tons, Captain R. Young, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (22nd Fburary) with a cargo of 2,013 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCullock, Beyts and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Huzara, 1,575 tons Captain O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant, from Kattywar Coast and Kurachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers: Lieut. Porter, Lieut. Gordon, Mr. Brown, two Hindoos, and 212 deck.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co's steamer Vorwaerts, 2,207 tons, Captain G. Marussig, sailed yesterday for China, with a cargo of 273½ chests opium general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Singapore.—H. E. General Warre and Lady Warre, Mr Abdool Cadur and son, and 5 deck. For Hongkong.—Mr Warnderfer and friend, Mr. Omer and seven Chinese, deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Punjab, 685 tons, Captain K. MacKauly, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with general cargo and the following passengers:—Major R. S. Thomson, Mr and Mrs Macpherson, Major Cunningham, Lieut. Austen, Major Comyn, Mr A. J. Bedford, Captain Ditmas, Syed Aukin, two native ladies, Jafferjee Vullejee and friend, and 114 deck.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Sumatra, 1,406 tons, Captain R. F. Briscoe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice (4th March), with the English Mail, and the following cargo:—36 cases beads, 383 packages piecegoods, 22 packages paints, 2 cases buttons, 1 case corals, 15 cases medicine, 4 boxes gold lace, 15 bales twist, 5 cases watches, 3 cases silk, 4 cases saffron, 4 boxes specie, 5 boxes gold, 9 cases gum, 6 packages ivory, 5 cases wine, 9 packages glassware, 7 boxes silver coins, 3 cases locks, 15 cates toys, 21 packages papers, 58 packages provision, 10 cases candles, 32 cases needles, 14 cases milk, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Cohanim (s)	Weddall	Newcastle, Feb. 21.
	Huzara (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee, Mar. 25.
29	Sumatra (s)	Briscoe	Venice, Mar. 4.
	Lord Jeffrey (s) ..	Young	Cardiff, Feb. 22.
	Oorun (s)	Ringheim ..	Cutch, Mar. 27.
	H. M. Euryalus	King	Jashk, Mar. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Glenrath (s)	Holman	Dunkirk.
	Punjaub (s)	Macaulay ..	P. Gulf via Kur.
	Vorwaerts (s)	Marussig....	China.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Argosy, to London.
Steamer Cosmo, to Dunkirk.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 19 Glide, A. Bark, Beadle, from Tamatave.
March 5 Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
11 Futtalbarry, Ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
14 Cavalier, ss, Borwick, from Bassein.
14 Indus, ss, Tyson, from, Cardiff.
15 Timor, ss, Inch, from Cardiff.
15 Dorunda, ss, Withers, from London.
15 Rosetta, ss, Barlow, from London.
15 Dagmar, I. G. ss, Cuthbert, from Berbarah.
15 Nepaul, ss, Murray, from Calcutta.
15 Bedouin, ss, Sherbone, from Akyab.
15 Narenta, ss, Mettel, from Calcutta.
16 Winston, ss, Edmondson, from Rangoon.
16 Hudson, ss, Tindle, from Rangoon.
16 Barcelona, ss, Fano, from Liverpool.
16 Morolia, ss, Edmond, from Bombay.
16 Joshua Nicholson, ss, Pottinger, from Calcutta.
17 Hartville, ss, Battiam, from Bassein.
17 Shildon, ss, Dobson, from Moulmein.
17 Helios, ss, Smith, from Rangoon.
17 Kathleen, ss, Elder, from Rangoon.
17 Halcyon, ss, Gardner, from Rangoon.
17 Vorwaerts, ss, Marusig, from Trieste.
17 Pallion, ss, Skinner from Rangoon.
17 Zulu, ss, Hubback, from Rangoon.
17 Arcot, ss, Clarke, from London.
18 Assyria, ss, Livingstone, from Bombay.
18 Sowerby, ss, Lynas, from Akyab.
18 Evelyn, ss, Currie, from Moulmein.
18 Bessarabia, ss, Croskney, from Bassein.
18 Philomel H. M. ss, Berners, from Jeddah.
18 Patna, ss, Avern, from Kurrachee.
19 Madras, ss, Richardson, from Bombay.
19 Oxus, ss, Rapatel, from Marseilles.
19 Seewo, ss, Bundall, from Newcastle.
19 Bisson R. C. ss, Batie, from Redsea.
19 Sindh, ss, Leyuere, from Shanghai.
19 Vlodivostock R. ss, Voronoff, from Bombay.
20 Hispania, ss, Laird, from Bombay.
20 Chyebassa, ss, Burke, from Calcutta.
20 Swinge H. Ms. ss, Tudor, from Hongkong.
20 Strathairly, ss, Fenwick, from Rangoon.
20 Chilka, ss, Campbell, from Jeddah.
20 Peshwa, ss, Carson.
21 Hembert, ss, Arnott, from Bombay.
21 Abyssinia, ss, Smith, from Zanzibar.
21 Dagmar I. G. ss, Cuthbert, from Maccalla.
21 Leon XIII ss, Larrinaga, from Manilla.
21 Bengal, ss, Stewart, from Hongkong.
22 Statesman, ss, Hughes, from, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 16 Glide, A. Bark, Beadle, to Boston.
16 Narenta, ss, Mettel, to Trieste.
16 Winston, ss, Edmondson, to Malta, F. O.
16 Hudson, ss, Tindle, to Malta, F. O.
16 Barcelona, ss, Fano, to Manilla.
16 Morolia, ss, Edmond, to Venice.
17 Dagmar, I. G. ss, Cuthbert, to Maccala.
17 Joshua Nicholson, ss, Pottinger, to Genova.
17 Hartville, ss, Battiam, to Malta, F. O.
17 Shildon, ss, Dobson, to Malta, F. O.
17 Helios, ss, Smith, to Portsaid, F. O.
17 Kathleen, ss, Elder, to Malta, F. O.
17 Vorwaerts, ss, Marusig, to Bombay.
17 Pallion, ss, Skinner, to Malta, F. O.
17 Zulu, ss, Hubback, to Portsaid, F. O.
18 Futtalbarry, Ship, Nacoda, to Jeddah.
18 Indus, ss, Tyson, to Akyab.
18 Sowerby, ss, Lynas, to Bremen.
18 Evelyn, ss, Currie, to Portsaid, F. O.
18 Bessarabia, ss, Croskiney, to Malta, F. O.
19 Madras, ss, Richardson, to Havre.
20 Oxus, ss, Rapatel, to Shanghai.
20 Sindh, ss, Leyuere, to Marseilles.
20 Vlodivostock, R. ss, Voronoff, to Odessa.
20 Hispania, ss, Laird, to Liverpool.
20 Chyebassa, ss, Burke, to London.
21 Swinge, H. Ms. ss, Tudor, to Devonport.
21 Strathairly, ss, Fenwick, to Malta.
21 Chilka, ss, Camlpell, to Calcutta.
21 Hembert, ss, Arnott, to Havre.
21 Leon, XII ss, Larrinaga, to Liverpool.
21 Bengal, ss, Stewart, to Newyork.
22 Abyssinia, ss, Smith, to Bombay.
22 Statesman, ss, Hughes, to Calcutta.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
Cavalier, ss, Borwick, from Bassein.
Timor, ss, Inch, from Cardiff.
Assyria, ss, Livingston, from Bombay.
Philomel, H. M. ss, Berners, from Jeddah.
Seewo, ss, Bundall, from Newcastle.
Dagmar, I. G. ss, Cuthbert, from Maccalla.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 28TH MARCH, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·838
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·2
Dew Point	69·7
Relative humidity of Air	6·89
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)..	86·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	73·9
General Direction of Wind*..	WSW, SE, ESE, WNW, W
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	173.

*From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 28.

Roban, Lieut., R. E., on duty.
Porter, Lieut., 7th Fusiliers, on duty, from Kandahar.
Gordon, Lieut., 16th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Sibi.
Thomson, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Buldhana.

MARCH 29.

Ruddach, Captain, 106th Light Infantry, on duty, from Roorkee.
Varner, Lieut., 25th Regt., on duty, from Peshawar.
Cordne, 2nd Lieut., 40th Regt., on duty.
Hankin, Lieut. Col., 4th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Rawal Pindee.
Gunn, Surg., on leave, from Rawal Pindee.
Greenstreet, Captain, R. E., from leave, from England.
Young, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Stuart, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Mouat, Surg.-Major, on duty, from England.
Mainwaring, Lieut., 30th Punjaub N. I., on leave, from Jhelum.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 29.

Cunningham, Major, Staff, Corps to rejoin, to Kurrachee.
Comyn, Major, 4th Rifle, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.
Young, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Stuart, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Roorkee.
Watling, Surg.-Major, on duty, to Abu.
Thompson, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Persia.
Murray, Col., R. A., on leave, to Bengal.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

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Pamphlets may be had on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

ANSON—March 22nd, at Ranikhet the wife of Captain G. W. Anson, of a son.

CLARKSON—at "Catherine Ville," Mussoorie, the wife of J. G. Clarkson, of a son.

CARGILL—March 24th, at Kheri, Oudh, the wife of D. Cargill, District Superintendent, Police, of a son.

KOYAJEE—March 27th, at Indore, the wife of Surgeon B. N. Koyajee, wing 6th Regiment N. I., of a son.

DEATH.

PARSONS—March 2nd, at Delhi, Anne Frances, wife of Mr. J. D. Parsons, Inland Customs Department—aged 30 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1881.

SERIOUS news comes to us this morning in a Reuter's telegram, dated London, March 29, which states that the British garrison of Potchefstrom capitulated "upon the day on which the peace conditions between the Boers and the British were signed," after severe fighting in which we lost eighteen killed and ninety wounded, three thousand rounds of ammunition, and two guns. The message, in the form it is sent to us, carries a grave accusation against the Boers, which, if borne out, would result in the setting aside of all peace negociations and the resumption of hostilities, not for the purpose of asserting the British power to subjugate the Boers—there never could be any doubt of that whenever England chose to exert herself—but to avenge an insult, and to punish a serious breach of the recognised laws of warfare. Reuter's indefiniteness is very puzzling on this occasion. He has never yet informed us that the peace conditions have been signed, so there is some difficulty in arriving at the date of the occurrence which is now reported from Natal. It must, however, have occurred prior to the 6th instant, or news of it would have come to hand before now; and since the 6th instant an armistice has been in force between the Boers and the Britisn. On that date, as the papers received by yesterday's mail inform us, General Sir E. Wood met M. Joubert, and an armistice was agreed to for eight days. From London on March 15 we were told by telegram that Sir Evelyn Wood had been instructed to prolong the armistice with the Boers till the 18th instant; on the 18th March Reuter telegraphed that the armistice with the Boers has been further prolonged till the 21st instant; and on the 22nd March he again wired:—"It is reported that the armistice with the Boers has been prolonged for fourteen days." All this time peace negociations were pending, as to the progress of which Reuter informed us, on the 17th March, that the Boers had "accepted the conditions of peace proposed by the British, reserving, however, a few points;" on the 22nd March that "the sole objection raised by the Boers to the peace conditions is on the question of surrendering their arms;" and on March 23 that Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, the previous evening said the Boers had "accepted the following conditions of peace,"—naming the conditions, with which our readers are now familiar. It seems just possible that Reuter may have considered this statement equivalent to a definite announcement that the terms of peace had been actually settled and a treaty signed, and the idea is favoured by a later telegram, dated London 25th March, to the effect that the conditions of peace had caused great dircontent generally amongst the Cape Colonists: which carries the inference that they regarded the terms as fixed. When the armistice commenced, on March 8, it was stated that the British were allowed to send eight days' rations through the Boer camp to the various garrisons in the Transvaal, and the armistice at each place was to commence from the date of the arrival of the provisions.

The explanation to which such facts as are at hand appear to point is this. Potchefstrom is upwards of a hundred miles from the Boer head-quarters and the British camp at Laing's Neck, and it may be that they had news of the extension of the armistice till the 21st March; and immediately after that date, and without awaiting further news as to the prolongation or termination of the armistice, or the progress of the peace negociations, the Boer leader there, perhaps taking advantage of the unpreparedness of the British garrison, which would be anticipating a peaceful solution of the difficulty, delivered the attack the result of which to-day's telegram represents as another complete reverse to our arms. It cannot be as yet assumed that there was bad faith on the part of the Boers, but the circumstances are suspicious. The conditions of the armistice prohibited the British from sending men or ammunition to the beleagured garrisons, but permitted movements of troops by both sides within their lines—by the British on the Natal side of General Wood's camp, and by the Boers within the line marked by their position; and the *Standard's* special correspondent stated after the armistice commenced that many members of Joubert's force had taken advantage of the opportunity to "return to their homes." The question suggests itself whether advantage was not taken of the opportunity to withdraw men from the force gathered at Laing's Neck to strengthen the Boers in front of Potchefstrom with a view to delivering such an attack as that of which Reuter informs us. The Potchefstrom garrison had shown on more than one occasion that they were capable of holding their own against the force employed to subdue them, and no fear was entertained that they would be unable to hold out so long as provisions lasted. It was not want of provisions, but a decisive defeat and severe loss, that caused them to capitulate: which suggests a considerable reinforcement of the enemy's strength during the armistice.

In every case of fighting at Potchefstrom till this last sad affair, the garrison have been victorious, from the time when, on the 18th December, two thousand Boers, after getting the better of a few isolated Englishmen whom they besieged in the Court-house of the town, summoned Colonel Bellairs and his 300 soldiers to deliver up the fort, and were answered "in the shape of two well-directed cannon balls, which whistled right through the market place." A telegram to the War Office from Pietermaritzburg, December 28, stated that the Boers attacked the Potchefstrom fort all day on the 26th December, and were repulsed with considerable loss. The fort was then reported to be well fortified and provisioned. The next occasion on which news of fighting at Potchefstrom was received was by a telegram from Cape Town, January 22, stating that a sortie had been made by the British force which resulted in four Boers being killed, and in an attempt of the Boors to mine the camp (fort) being frustrated. On February 7 Reuter informed us from London, "latest reports from the beleagured garrisons in the Transvaal are of a cheering nature," and on February 26 the *Standard's* special correspondent telegraphed:—"At Potchefstrom a great success was gained upon the occasion of the last attack by the Boers. Upwards of sixty Boers were killed. It is not expected that the enemy will venture on another assault."

Now that a certain Act has been proved to be a mistake and a failure in every respect when applied to a great city, whatever it may be in a cantonment, the Government will no doubt consider it desirable to devise some other means of checking the spread of disease amongst the community. Setting aside the absurd exaggerations of the professional advocates of the particular kind of legislation which has now become so discredited, the fact remains that there is a serious evil to be dealt with, and we have yet to devise the best means of dealing with it. Dr. Cunningham, the chief sanitary officer of the Government of India, in a report just issued intimates that the Government has had its attention turned to this direction. In that report the signal failure o the legislation hitherto relied upon is demonstrated by unanswerable statistics. We have just remarked that the failure in great cities has now been ascertained beyond all doubt, but we have admitted that in cantonments the case may possibly be different. The figures given by the chief sanitary officer show that there too the system has broken down, and that the last state of the cantonments where the Act is enforced is worse than the first. Disease is more prevalent, and is certainly not less severe. In the Madras Presidency there has been an increase of 11 per cent. in three years. The Surgeon-General of Madras reports that in 1879 disease had become exceedingly common, in spite of the enforcement of the Act at most of the important stations, and he significantly adds: "The suggestion made in many of the reports, that a wider extension and stricter enforcement of the Act would arrest the evil, in my judgment, if adopted, is not likely to be useful." Dr. Cunningham shows that in Bengal the results in 1879 "are even more unfavourable" than they were in 1878, and that not only in extent, but in severity, the cases of disease had become aggravated. In the Bombay Presidency he shows that in 1879—the year reported upon—"the highest ratio recorded during the last nine years" has been reached. Excepting amongst those medical men who have been committed to the advocacy of a mistaken method of dealing with the evil, the whole system is now regarded by the medical profession as a blunder. A conference of medical men assembled in Calcutta has confirmed the view that the State must sooner or later—and the sooner the better—retrace its steps in this matter, and make a new departure. We have always held that the cardinal blunder of the system has been the attempt to force the bulk of those requiring medical treatment first to the police office, to register their names in a book which thus becomes an ineffaceable record of infamy. Those have a very superficial knowledge of human nature, and a still more superficial knowledge of the ascertained facts in connection with this species of legislation in every country where it has been resorted to, who imagine that the bulk of those whom it is sought thus to brand with indelible infamy will not use all their ingenuity to baffle the police. In every country it has been found that for one person caught in the legal net, and brought upon the police books, at least a dozen contrive by one means or another to evade the agents of the law; and the consequence is notorious: those who thus baffle the attempt to bring them on the police books are the chief disseminators of disease. To avoid detection they will, when ill, keep aloof from hospitals and surgeons, lest their secret should be discovered. Is it not clear, then, that the most sensible course to take is to avail ourselves of this very dread of the stigma of police supervision, and instead of placing a policeman with his abhorred book between the patient and the hospital, we should make the voluntary resort to hospitals or dispensaries the one means of keeping out of the clutches of the police? How is this to be done? On the one hand by making it a criminal offence for any person whatever to disseminate disease, and on the other by providing ample accommodation at all existing hospitals and dispensaries for the treatment of those who desire to keep clear of the criminal law. We are glad to see that the principle of treating the dissemination of disease as a criminal offence has been enunciated in a recent address delivered by Dr. Mathews Duncan before a medical society in London. He makes no distinction between men and women, but says that an offence of the kind indicated "should be taken cognisance of by the law and regarded as a crime not much less grave than manslaughter." This is the true principle, and we are convinced that the practical effect of working it out to its logical conclusion would produce results vainly expected from the mistaken legislation hitherto relied upon for the elimination of an evil which all deplore. And this method of attaining the desired end would not only be more effective than that now employed, but would be free from the grave social and legal objections which are justly urged against a system which gives a quasi sanction to vice carried on as a trade, and places the liberty of the subject at the mercy of the administration when no offence against the law has been proved, or even alleged.

IT has become quite a familiar scene to the residents of Bombay. One Commander-in-Chief whose tenure of office has expired shakes hands with his friends, walks down the steps of the Apollo Bunder, and is off to England. His successor walks up the same steps, and while the guard of honour presents arms and the cannon announce his arrival, he proceeds to assume command of the army of this presidency. The question naturally arises, what will the new Chief do? A strong and capable man would be able to do much to better the condition of the Bombay Army, but he could only do it if strongly supported and soundly counselled by those to whom he must look for assistance, and to whose advice he must to a certain extent defer. In many respects the position of the new Commander-in-Chief will be a very difficult one. He has to try and neutralize as much as possible the mischief caused by the working of the Staff Corps system. Under that system regiments have been given to men who have passed their whole service in the Police or in the Public Works Department, or on the staff, and who come to their commands ignorant of their work, ignorant of their men, and with everything to learn. Under that system the sole qualification demanded from a man has been seniority, and incapable men have put on the whole armour of seniority and found it afford an ample protection against all attacks. Under that system regimental officers who have devoted the best years of their life to the steady and unobtrusive performance of regimental duty have seen the command of their regiment, the prize for which they have honestly striven, snatched away from them and given to some outsider who has never done a day's regimental duty since he was an ensign. The blame rests on the system—thoroughly bad from the first—and not upon those officers on whom it has devolved to carry it out. Sir Augustus Spencer, who succeeded Lord Napier of Magdala—then plain Sir Robert—as Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, was an excellent officer, and had a hearty love for his profession. But he could make no head against the Staff Corps system, and in his time everything went by seniority. He was followed in 1874 by Sir Charles Stavely, as keen a soldier as ever lived. But he felt himself powerless to fight against a system to which time was beginning to lend a sanction, and he too was carried away by the strong flood tide of seniority. He was succeeded by General Warre; and to this officer is due the credit of trying to break through a system which he saw sapping the vitality of the Bombay Army. He has plainly shown that he did not consider seniority to be the sole test of a man's capacity to command a regiment; and the question now arises as to how far General Hardinge will be able to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor in this important matter. The question is one of much interest, because we think that in the past regimental officers have often received scant consideration, and we sincerely trust that better times are in store for them. If a man leaves regimental duty and enters the Political Department or the Pay Department, or any other semi-civil department, he ceases by his own act to be a soldier. Let him feel this, and let him clearly understand that having entered civil life, he has no more any claim on any regiment. Do not allow such an officer to spend some twenty years of his life in pursuits which have nothing military about them, and then revert to regimental duty because he is senior enough to get a command which will pay him better than his present appointment. This has been done over and over again in times gone by; and the result has been very sore discouragement to regimental officers, who have been superseded right and left. We have once more briefly adverted to these points, because a new Commander-in-Chief will have as his chief adviser a new Adjutant-General, neither of whom can be supposed to be intimate with the history of the Bombay Army during the past twenty years. We think it a good omen for the army of this presidency that the father of its new Chief was the great friend of Sir Henry Lawrence, one of the most persistent army reformers that ever came to India, and a man who vigorously denounced, through the medium of the press, the evils of the seniority system. General Hardinge will do a great work for the Bombay Army if he will strike a blow at the fatal system of allowing regiments to become mere conveniences for men who have outgrown, or are weary of, their civil or staff appointments, and who return to a regiment because command is pleasant and good pay is desirable. In this good work, and in the many other opportunities of a similar nature that lie before him, we heartily wish the new Commander-in-Chief every success.

WE are pleased to learn that Major Rivett-Carnac has been appointed Military Secretary to the new Commander-in-Chief, General Hardinge. The latter, it appears, secured the sanction of the Horse Guards for the appointment before leaving London, and quite unknown to Major Rivett-Carnac.

COLONEL WARDROP has passed the qualifying examination for the Judge Advocate's Department, and his appointment in an early *Gazette* as successor to Colonel Maude may be regarded as certain.

A DESPATCH by Lord Hartington is published thanking the Bombay troops who took part in the march under General Phayre to the relief of Kandahar for "the cheerfulness with which long marches were made and hardship and exposure were borne by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, European and native." The Secretary of State says—"The exertions put forth by the Political Department and the military staff, under exceptional and very trying circumstances, were laborious and incessant, and are deserving of my acknowledgments." It is very curious that all recognition of these exertions, and of the men who made them, was omitted from the list of Afghan honours. We trust it was by an oversight which will be corrected.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 11.

THE conclusion of an armistice with the Boers—who, even if they must be regarded as only technically rebels and as having in reality a just claim to the independent sovereignty of the Transvaal, are still encamped upon the undeniably British territory of Natal, after having defeated our troops in three successive engagements—must be pronounced the most sublime act of moral courage ever performed by an English Ministry. The ordinary British Philistine, the stupid and absurd champion of Imperial traditions, and believer in the discredited and outworn creed of patriotism, may feel it a shock to his prejudices to learn that he is governed by men who are willing to treat with a victorious enemy encamped on British soil; but he is as incapable of understanding the new moral law of which Mr. Gladstone is the prophet as a sturdy old pagan of the true Roman type was of comprehending the doctrines of Christianity. Poor Sir George Colley, it seems, had some of the old Adam of insular patriotism left in him. He had been instructed by the English Government to use every effort to come to terms with the Triumvirate of the Transvaal; but holding some ridiculous ideas about the honour of the British flag and so forth, he determined to try once more to wipe out the disgrace his arms had suffered, and at least to drive the Boers back into their own country, before entering into a treaty of peace with them. That he should have failed in this iniquitous enterprise and lost his own life is not a matter for regret; the verdict of all right-minded citizens of the world should be, that it served him right. Sir Evelyn Wood, who has succeeded him, and who aspires to fame as a politician as well as a general, is evidently resolved not to follow the bad example of General Colley. His first act on reaching the front was to conclude an armistice with General Joubert; and, although it is denied that he took the initiative in proposing the suspension of arms, or even that he had received any fresh instructions from home, our Government has cordially approved of his conduct, and he is far too shrewd a man not to have known that what he was doing would be most acceptable to the Gladstone Ministry. Some benighted persons may think that, although respect for brave enemies is all very right and proper, the excessive cordiality displayed by General Wood—who, though an excellent soldier, is prone to ostentation of act and speech—in his prolonged interview with Joubert, and the festive luncheon with which the interview wound up, were slightly inconsistent with the feelings of profound grief and humiliation which our sad reverses with their terrible tale of losses ought to have produced in the British camp. But all this fraternising falls in admirably with the humour of the English Government, whose dominant idea is to get out of their South African scrape at once, no matter at what sacrifice of honour or Imperial interests. Mr. Gladstone candidly confessed last night, in reply to a question put by Lord R. Churchill, that he is not now acting on the plain principle laid down in the Queen's Speech at the opening of the session, that the authority of the Crown must be vindicated by force of arms over the rebels in the Transvaal before any plans for securing local autonomy to the Boers could be considered. It cannot be pretended that the Queen's authority has been vindicated by three defeats of British troops; and it will be a mischievous precedent to establish if the fact of a few successes gained by rebels be admitted by the Queen's Government as a substantial proof of the justice of their cause, and their fitness, for independence. This, however, is the only change which has occurred in the situation since the Queen's Speech was composed by Mr. Gladstone. The Boers' rebellion cannot be put down so easily now as was anticipated two months ago, and consequently the Prime Minister opens negotiations with the rebels, and will be content, it seems, with a nominal recognition by them of the Queen's supremacy. It is evident that a treaty concluded on these terms can have no other meaning than the abandonment by England of all South Africa. This is, indeed, the aim, deliberately avowed, of the Radical wing of the Liberal party, who are represented in the Cabinet by Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain; and it would save much money and further waste of life if Mr. Gladstone would formally announce his acceptance of this programme. The army, indeed, has fair cause of complaint against the Government for not having declared long ago that it preferred dismembering the Empire to keeping the Boers in subjection against their will. Prince Bismarck said ten years ago that he wondered any honourable man could be found willing to be the Ambassador of such a timid and vacillating Government as that of Mr. Gladstone; and I own I feel some surprise at the chivalrous disinterestedness with which the officers and soldiers of the British army fight for a Government which never knows its own mind, which quails before defeat, and which recklessly throws away the fruits of victory. When the Boers are petted and Kandahar is surrendered to the deadly enemies of the British name, when the policy of complete and unconditional surrender is simultaneously carried out in both Asia and Africa, our soldiers may well ask what they have gained by all their glorious toils, or to what purpose thousands of their comrades have given their flesh to fatten the vultures, and their bones to whiten the hillsides or fertilize the valleys of Afghanistan and Natal.

Lord Hartington announced yesterday evening in the House of Commons that one European and three native regiments on the Kandahar line are already under orders to return to India. The irrevocable step has thus been taken apparently on the sole responsibility of the Government of India, for Mr. Gladstone stated on Tuesday, as a reason for not hurrying on the debate upon Mr. Stanhope's motion, that "no immediate action" with regard to the evacuation was anticipated. As Lord Granville confessed in his speech at the close of the Lords' debate that Sir Donald Stewart is opposed to the abandonment of Kandahar on political, if if not on military, grounds, Lord Ripon has obviously acted in this matter on his own authority, without being influenced by the opinions of his Council, a course of procedure which he and his friends would have condemned in Lord Lytton as arbitrary and unconstitutional. Imperialists will sneer at Lord Ripon as the Capitulator-General rather than the Governor-General of India, but the Wilfrid Lawson set are in ecstasies over his firmness in acting so promptly. They had begun to feel slightly alarmed lest public opinion in this country might become enlightened as to the real merits of the controversy before the troops had begun their return march to India, and they rejoice, therefore, that there is to be no further delay. Where the troops are to retire to, or in whose favour they are to retire, are to them matters of indifference. "Withdrawal, and nothing but withdrawal" is their incessant cry, and the Government has yielded to their importunate clamour. Meanwhile there can be little doubt that public feeling in England is becoming more and more favourably inclined to the retention of Kandahar. The emphatic verdict of the House of Lords cannot be disregarded, and it is obvious to every reader of the debate that the overwhelming weight of authority is in favour of maintaining our position in Afghanistan. The Ministerialists devoted themselves mainly to the task of proving that Lord Lytton had been guilty of inconsistency—an accusation which, whether it be true or false, is not to the purpose—and they were so sorely put to it for allies that they actually persuaded Lords Lawrence and Sandhurst, "those shadows of great names," as the *Globe* aptly calls them, to get up and say what their fathers had thought about the Indian frontier question in times long gone by. The best speech on the Government side was that of Lord Derby, who dwelt upon the cost of holding Kandahar, and urged the danger of having a large portion of our Indian army locked up there if another rebellion broke out in India. The answer to the latter argument is that the abandonment of Central Asia to Russian influence will immensely increase the chances of another native rising in India; while, as regards the financial aspect of the question, it is only critics who believe the state of Indian finance to be desperate—a most erroneous impression—who can imagine that the Empire is unable to pay the cost of insuring the safety of its inland frontier. Lord Beaconsfield's speech was marred by some lapses of memory, and the newspapers have made fun out of the Conservative chief's forgetfulness in walking to the front Ministerial bench after the division, as if he were still Prime Minister. It is, however, a melancholy thing to note that old age is setting its mark only too distinctly on both Mr. Gladstone and Lord Beaconsfield. It will be a miracle if either of these great men survives to take part in the debates of the next session of Parliament. Despite his failing powers, Lord Beaconsfield made a sprightly and effective speech. His description of Lord Derby as a man in whose cold bosom nothing could rouse a spark of enthusiasm except the prospect of the repudiation by his country of some great national policy was one of those happy sentences which photograph a character to the life; and nothing half so neat was said by any other speaker in the debate. It is true also, as Lord Beaconsfield forcibly pointed out, that we can abandon Kandahar or any other strategical position so long as the spirit of the English people is sound, and that London is therefore the real "key of India." But while England was vigorous, her people showed their political capacity by seizing in all parts of the world the positions best suited to the protection of the Empire, and the failure of the English Government now to appreciate the value of Kandahar is, I fear, a sign of the decay of the national spirit. Another public meeting to protest against the Ministerial policy has been held this week in the Riding-school at Knightsbridge. The meeting was organized by the "Patriotic Society," and Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, who is the ruling spirit of the Society, pressed me to be one of the speakers. I, however, declined, as I had spoken at the St. James's Hall meeting, and I thought it better there should be an entirely fresh set of speakers at Knightsbridge. The meeting was a success, so far as numbers and enthusiasm go, and Sir Richard Temple made an excellent speech, in which all the arguments against evacuation were clearly and exhaustively stated. There is to be a great meeting in the city next week, and I hear that something will be done in the provinces to strengthen Mr. Stanhope's hands before his motion comes on. The Government counts on having a majority of from seventy to eighty in the House of Commons; but they reckon on the abstention of the Home Rulers, whereas the letter of Mr. Parnell to the Irish electors of Coventry shows that the Parnellites are prepared to go all lengths in showing active party hostility to the Government of Coercion.

I do not wonder that Irish representatives like Mr. Shaw and Mr. Smyth denounce in language of intense bitterness the "insane policy" of Mr. Parnell. They desire that Ireland and England should live on friendly terms together, and they are therefore disgusted at the effect of obstruction in Parliament in alienating the English friends of Ireland. Ninety-nine Englishmen out of a hundred have by this time conceived such an utter dislike to all Irish questions that Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill, whatever its nature, will be received with no enthusiasm, but rather with indifference or repugnance. This is all Mr. Parnell and his colleagues have gained by their conduct; yet they go on wantonly irritating the majority of the House of Commons by a calculated blackguardism of speech and behaviour, and fancy they are thus earning the admiration of all friends of liberty throughout the world. In point of fact, they are only committing political suicide. The arrests made this week in Ireland will paralyze the action of the Land League, and we may soon expect to hear now that the American subscriptions, which have been the *raison d' être* of the League's existence, have begun to dwindle into nothingness.

Since Irish business began to occupy the whole foreground of the political stage, very little attention has been paid in this country to the negotiations about the Greek frontier. The English Government has done its best to make a stand for the line laid down by the Berlin conference of last year; but there seems to be no doubt that, although Turkey is ready to make some concessions, Greece will have to be content with less than this line unless she chooses to go to war. She has for some months been making great military preparations; but it is certain she will not fight without being assured beforehand of the active support of one at least of the Great Powers. Now, England will give her no material help except in alliance with France, and France will not change her *rôle* of absolute neutrality unless M. Gambetta becomes Prime Minister. The key to the whole situation must therefore be sought in the issue of the struggle now formally proclaimed between M. Grèvy and M. Gambetta for the control of the French Republic. It was thought a great stroke of policy on M. Gambetta's part to allow so unambitious a politician as M. Grèvy to become President; but, as has often happened before to clever men who have put second-rate personages in power to do their bidding, M. Grèvy has surprised his former patron by showing that he has a will of his own and likes power too well to part with it readily. The instrument by means of which M. Gambetta hopes to procure such a manifestation of the national will in his favour as will justify him in at last assuming openly the dictatorship he has so long coveted is the substitution of the *scrutin de liste* for the *scrutin d' arrondissement* at the coming elections. By the former system of voting the electors of a whole department will vote for one list sent down from Paris, and all the local prejudices and interests which now find expression in the voting for *arrondissements*, or districts, will be completely submerged. The result, of course, will be the absolute disappearance from the new Legislative Assembly of the representation of minorities; and M. Gambetta will, it is expected, if *scrutin de liste* be adopted, be chosen by the majority of French departments at the head of a list dictated by himself. Practically, this would be a *plebiscite* in favour of his assumption of the supreme power in France. But M. Grèvy is not to be dispossessed so easily. He has refused to be a party to M. Gambetta's scheme; has declared himself opposed to *scrutin de liste*, which would certainly establish a democratic tyranny of the most odious kind; and has called upon his ministers to vote against it. It seems probable that M. Gambetta will be beaten in this contest, and in that case there will be no war in the East this year.

A deputation of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce waited on Lord Hartington the day before yesterday to urge upon him the expediency of sending a representative of the Indian Government to the Monetary Conference to be held in Paris next month. Mr. Coke telegraphed to me asking me to join the deputation, and of course I was glad to do so, as I have taken for some years a very keen interest in the silver question. The following is an account of the interview with Lord Hartington which I wrote out for one of the papers, as there were no reporters present, and which I may usefully reproduce here:—

> A statement of considerable importance was made to-day by Lord Hartington on the bi-metallist controversy. A deputation from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce waited on Lord Hartington to present a memorial urging the Indian Government to send representatives to the International Monetary Conference which is to meet at Paris next month. Sir Albert Sassoon and other gentlemen interested in the Indian trade accompanied the deputation. Mr. S. Williamson, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. H. Coke, and Mr. R. Gladstone addressed Lord Hartington. They stated that two-thirds of England's trade is with silver-currency countries, and that, therefore, England as well as India is deeply interested in having silver restored to the value as compared with gold which it possessed up to 1870. All the Continental nations, it was urged, are in favour of the rehabilitation of silver. The United States, it was said, vehemently desire it; England alone blocks the way; and unless English representatives attend the Conference the efforts of other nations will be futile, as they cannot afford to run the risk of being flooded with our silver to buy their gold. Consequently France, America, and Germany would be compelled to throw their stock of silver on the market, thus depressing the value of the rupee possibly to 1s. 4d. India, finally, herself would be forced to demonetise silver, and in fact, it was alleged, we should have a monetary cataclysm more terrible than any commercial crisis we have yet passed through. Lord Hartington thanked the deputation for bringing the matter before him in such an instructive way. He was aware of the immense importance of this question to the Indian Government, and he was now in correspondence with the Treasury and the Foreign Office to try and effect some satisfactory arrangement with regard to the replies to be sent to the invitation of the American Government. The difficulty about the acceptance of that invitation was that it seemed to commit the States sending representatives to the Conference to the adoption of the principle of bi-metallism. Now the objections to the adoption of bi-metallism by Great Britain must be familiar to the deputation, and the Government, at all events, could not accept an invitation to any conference which would treat the adoption of a double standard as a foregone conclusion. He hoped, however, that the invitation might be modified so as to allow the Government to send representatives to Paris to try and effect the purpose the deputation had in view, and he believed the English Government might possibly do something, while he had no doubt the Indian Government might do a good deal in one way or another to attain the desired end. When the correspondence through the Foreign Office was completed, the India Office would address to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce a string of questions, in order to have their views fully and precisely stated.

You may rely on the absolute correctness of this account of what Lord Hartington said, as I was careful to take an exact mental note of his words. His tone was very encouraging, and he seemed to think it certain that something would be done. But, if bi-metallism be rejected, what can this something be? It is said that the Bank of England has the power, which it has never yet exercised, of keeping one-quarter of its reserve against notes in silver instead of gold. Of course, it would have a great effect if the Bank of England were to come into the market and buy two or three millions of silver, but the purchase would be made once for all; so that this would only be a temporary expedient, and would not be repeated year after year. Then if a big sterling loan were raised for Indian public works, the immediate relief would be great, but the ultimate balance of trade against India on account of remittances of interest on English capital would be increased. There is, in fact, no permanent remedy to be found except the adoption of bi-metallism, and English economists in their present frame of mind will never agree to this. They will change their tone a few years hence, when England herself finds her supplies of gold steadily diminishing. I would commend to your attention some remarkable figures in yesterday's money article of the *Times*, showing that in each of the last two years the net imports of gold into the United States have exceeded the total annual production of gold in the world. A drain of gold to America has therefore set in, which England, the chief consumer of American products, is helpless to resist, and which will soon make her set a just value on the silver currency she now despises. You have, of course, seen the excellent pamphlet on this subject by Mr. J. Hector, of Bombay.

Notwithstanding the abominably wet weather, and the counter-attractions of the Kandahar debate in the House of Lords, I had a pretty good audience at the Society of Arts, last Friday evening, to hear my paper on British rule in India. Sir R. Temple took the chair, and among those present were Sir James Elphinstone, Sir W. Robinson (of Madras), Colonel P. T. French, Mr. Juland Danvers, Colonel Malleson, Mr. Peterson (formerly of Calcutta), Mr. A. Rogers, Mr. W. G. Pedder, Mr. Propert, of the Bombay Civil Service, Mr. G. Foggo, Captain Hyde, Mr. Russel Aitken, and many other old Bombay friends. The discussion on the paper was necessarily very discursive, and did not bring out any points that I need bring to your notice.

J. M. M.

GENERAL PHAYRE'S MARCH TO KANDAHAR.

THE following appears in the latest *Gazette of India*:—The Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in directing the publication, in continuation of G. G. O. No. 693 of 1880, for general information, of the following despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

MILITARY, No. 53.

INDIA OFFICE, London, the 17th Feb., 1881.

To His Excellency the Most Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—Para. 1. I have considered in Council your despatch No. 520, dated the 29th December, 1880, forwarding your General Order No. 693, dated the 24th December last, publishing for general information the despatch relating to the march of the division under Major-General Phayre, C.B., for the relief of the garrison at Kandahar in August and September last.

2. I recognize the energy displayed by Genera Phayre in equipping and organizing the force under his command, and I sympathize with the officers and men composing the Bombay Division in their disappointment at not arriving in time to share in the honour of relieving the garrison.

3. The exertions put forth by the Political Department and the military staff, under exceptional and very trying circumstances, were laborious and incessant, and are deserving of my acknowledgments, while the cheerfulness with which long marches were made and hardship and exposure were borne by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, European and native, entitles them to my thanks.

4. I desire that these observations may be made known to the army.—I have, &c.,

HARTINGTON.

ARRIVAL OF LIEUT-GENERAL HARDINGE.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THE HON'BLE A. E. HARDINGE, C.B., the new Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, arrived by the mail-steamer yesterday morning. A deputation consisting of Colonel Henry Stracey, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, Major Rivett-Carnac, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Captain Shepherd, Aide-de-Camp, and Jemadar Mahomed Yoosoof, native Aide-de-camp, proceeded in a Government steam barge to the mail-steamer to receive General Hardinge on behalf of Government. General Aitchison, commanding the garrison, who had preceded the deputation to the mail-steamer, returned with an intimation that the new Chief did not desire the presence of a guard-of-honour, which was therefore dispensed with. A number of officers had, meanwhile, assembled at the bunder to meet the Chief as he landed, among whom were observed General Annesley, Colonels Walcott, Sturt, Dawson, Jamieson, Hobart, and Stokes, Major Dashwood, Captains Cooke-Collis and Clarke, and Captain Carew, Superintendent of Marine, who saw to the arrangements for the landing. Sir James Fergusson's carriage, attended by out-riders, was in waiting at the head of the bunder. The barge conveying the deputation returned about 7-30 a. m., closely followed by another, in which were the new Commander-in-Chief and others. The land battery fired a salute of fifteen guns. Accompanied by General Annesley, Major Rivett-Carnac, and Captain Shepherd, Lieutenant-General Hardinge drove to Government House, Malabar Point.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL WARRE.

HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL WARRE, Commander-in-Chief, and Mrs. Warre, left Bombay by the Austrian Lloyds' steamer Vorwaerts yesterday afternoon. At 5 p.m. a guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file of the 2-4th Regiment, with band and regimental colour, paraded at the Apollo Bunder. It was directed, under instructions from Army Head-quarters, that the whole of the European and native troops in garrison should parade in full-dress and line the roads from the Apollo Bunder to the Queen's Statue on the Esplanade; but that order appears to have been withdrawn subsequently at the request of General Warre himself. By half-past 5 p. m. nearly all staff and departmental officers in Bombay, and many of the prominent citizens, had assembled at the bunder to bid General Warre farewell. Among those present were:—Admiral Gore-Jones, who arrived in the Euryalus yesterday afternoon; Brigadier-General Aitchison, commanding the Bombay District; General Hewett, Commandant Bombay Volunteers; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball; Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice; Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I.; Sir Charles Sargent; Mr. Justice Bayley, in uniform as Major of the B. V. R.; Mr. Justice Melvill; the Hon'ble Mr. Sassoon, the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet; His Highness Jenghi Shah; General Annesley; Colonel the Hon'ble Anderson; Colonels Hancock, Walcott, Sturt, Pottinger, Willoughby, Jamieson, Wardrop, Dawson, White, Maude, Holburton, Sexton, Stokes, and Ducat; Majors Rivett-Carnac, Dashwood, Oldham, Ostrehan, and Stockley; Captains Cooke-Collis, Smith, Melliss, Claremont, and Clarke; Captains Carew, Morland, and Doughty; Drs. Fogo and Waters, Messrs. G. A. Kittredge, J. Nugent, Grattan Geary, J. W. Orr, G. W. Terry, W. A. Baker, F. Mathew, F. Vouillon G. E. Noble, L. Rivett-Carnac, Little, J. Janni, Van Ruith, F. Drouin, J. Pollen, J. M. Campbell, Coghlan, R. McEwen, M. A. Gubbay, M. H. Gubbay, Professor Hathornthwaite, Messrs. J. F. Spencer, M. R. De Quadros, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Eduljee Bomonjee Morris, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, R. N. Byramjee, Cumroodin Sulleman, H. A. Wadia, Bhasker Balcrishnajee, Nana Moroba, Munmohundas Davidas, Perozshaw M. Jeejeebhoy, Dr. Shantaram Vithal, Messrs. V. R. Luxmonjee, Manockjee Cursetjee, and Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangir Jussawalla, Mrs. and Misses Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia.

General Warre, accompanied by Mrs. Warre and Captain Shepherd, Aide-de-Camp, drove up to the bunder at 5-30 p. m., and was soon surrounded by many of those present, who pressed forward to bid him good-bye. Huge garlands of flowers were placed round the General's and Mrs. Warre's necks, and large bouquets were presented to them. Noticeable among these floral offerings was a beautiful bouquet presented by Mrs. Portman. After parting salutations had been exchanged with most of the ladies and gentlemen present, the General and Mrs. Warre started for the steamer amidst cheers. The gathering at the bunder was a large and representative one, and bore evidence to the general esteem in which the retiring Chief was held. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the land battery on the occasion of His Excellency's departure.

THE MAXWELL CUP COMPETITION.

B COMPANY'S team fired yesterday morning, and made much the best score yet obtained:—

	500 yards.	800 yards.	Total
Capt Noble	30	30	60
Col Sergt Jefferies	33	23	56
Sergt Hall	35	30	65
L-Corpl Cumming..	29	28	57
Vol Brumley	28	27	55
,, Warne	31	25	56
,, Fido	33	28	61
			410
Deducted on checking targets			1
			409
Average ..			58·43

E Company's team on Monday lost their best two shots at 800 yards all round, in preference to missing the 9 o'clock train, which would have meant staying at Cooria till 1 p. m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1881.

THE SITUATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

THE following items are taken from the *Standard's* telegrams :—

THE 58TH REGIMENT.

PROSPECT HILL, March 4.

The 58th Regiment has been reduced by its losses in the two fights in which it has taken part to 200 men, among whom there is scarcely a single old soldier ; it is probable that it will be relieved shortly by one of the regiments on its way up, and will fall back to Newcastle.

THE BRITISH CAMP FLOODED.

PROSPECT, HILL, March 5.

We have been having twenty-four hours of incessant rain,

The camp is flooded, the streams have become torrents, and at the present moment the road to Newcastle is cut by the swollen waters of the Ingogo and other rivers.

The march of the 58th back to Newcastle has been arrested, and no movement can be made until the rain has ceased and the rivers have fallen.

STRENGTH OF THE BOERS.

I have reason to believe that the force of the Boers at present in the camp at Laing's Nek does not exceed three thousand.

The enemy, however, are confident that no attack will be made until all our troops are brought to the front. Many Boers have, therefore, temporarily retired to their homes. On the day of the assault it is expected that fully five thousand men will defend the enemy's position.

The natives say that the Boer accounts of their losses in the late fight are untrue, and, that their casualties amounted to sixty.

There can be no doubt that the majority of the Boers would accept a South African Confederation, with the perfect autonomy of the Transvaal ; but this would practically concede to them independence, and a right to deal with the natives after their own fashion.

Money and clothes have been sent to the prisoners in the enemy's hands. They report that they are comfortable and well treated. All those seriously wounded have been sent in here, and no uneasiness therefore, need be felt by the friends of prisoners.

Lieutenant Miller's wound is very slight, Colonel Stewart is in good health.

Nothing of any interest need be looked for for some little time, as the mistake of attacking in insufficient numbers will not be repeated by General Wood.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN GENERAL WOOD AND MR. JOUBERT.

PROSPECT HILL, March 6.

At the conference to-day General Wood, Major Fraser, and Captain Maude, on our side, met Joubert, Dirkurs, C. Joubert, and Fouchee, and after a prolonged talk an armistice was concluded for eight days, in order to give time for the discussion of terms of peace, and also to allow Kruger to arrive at the Nek and participate in the negotiations.

The following terms were agreed to :—

The British are to be at liberty to make any movement they choose to or from Prospect Hill downwards.

They are, however, barred from crossing the Buffalo River.

There is no restriction as to the continued advance of reinforcements to the front.

Similar conditions are imposed upon the Boers. They are to make no advance beyond the Nek, and they are not to scout on either side.

The British are allowed to send eight days' full rations through the Boer camp to the various garrisons in the Transvaal.

The armistice at each place is to commence from the date of the arrival of provisions.

The proposal for a Conference emanated from President Brand, and the present arrangement is the result of negotiations which have for some time been going on between the British Generals and the Boer leaders.

After the negotiations for the armistice were concluded, both parties lunched together, perfect good feeling prevailing.

General Wood is apparently much respected personally by the Boers, who frequently expressed their hope that justice would be done to them, and that all fighting was now at an end.

The general tone of good fellowship between foes who mutually respect each other was very marked.

General Wood has just started for Newcastle.

The rumour of the surrender of Standerton turns out to be untrue. All the British garrisons in the Transvaal, without exception, still hold out.

CONDITION OF THE TROOPS.

March 7.

To the troops at this post the armistice has come as a welcome boon, for they have been harassed and worn out by excessive night waork nd the inclement weather.

A rest for eight days will greatly benefit them, and will enable them to pull themselves together in all ways.

There are ninety-eight wounded men and seven officers still here, and during the period when the camp was flooded the wet and discomfort produced a markedly unfavourable effect upon their wounds, and a few cases of hospital gangrene showed themselves, causing great anxiety to the medical staff.

No fresh cases have shown themselves to-day ; the brighter weather has had a most beneficial effect, and the wounded are more cheerful and altogether better.

Convoys leave camp to-night with provisions for the garrisons of Pretoria and Potchefstroom.

Reports from the Boer camp show that there is a very divided opinion among them.

Some are convinced that a continuance of the struggle is useless now that, from the reinforcements ordered out, it is clear that England is determined to assert the Imperial authority.

Others, and these are the strongest party, insist upon an obstinate resistance, continued until a complete emancipation of the Dutch throughout South Africa from British domination is obtained.

The result of the coming Conference is regarded as doubtful.

Many of the Boers have taken advantage of the armistice to visit their homes.

INTIMIDATION OF ROYAL BOERS.

PROSPECT HILL, March, 9.

The action of Joubert towards the loyal portion of the inhabitants of the Province of Utrecht is exciting very warm feeling here.

At the time of the conference General Wood proposed that the line which neither party were to pass should be drawn east and west through a point midway between the camp and Laing's Nek. This would have brought the greater portion of the Utrecht province within our boundary.

Joubert, however, so strongly objected to this proposal, that General Wood waived the point, and consented to the Buffalo river being taken as the frontier.

Had he anticipated the use which Joubert was going to make of the armistice, it is improbable that General Wood would have made such a concession.

The Boers of Utrecht and the neighbourhood have all along sympathised with us, and Wood's reconnaissance, showing in the first place that their farms were at our mercy, and also that we were disposed to act towards them with kindness and leniency, induced them to throw in their lot with us.

Yesterday, however, Joubert sent a party of three hundred men to Utrecht, and these have completely cleared the town and surrounding country of its inhabitants. The men have been forced to take to their camp, while the women have been cruelly driven forth to find refuge where they can.

It is reported that Joubert has ordered that all the homesteads of loyal Boer farmers throughout the district are to be burnt to-morrow.

This conduct has excited the deepest indignation here, and it is considered as being a breach of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the armistice.

Fifty sick men went down to-day from Newcasle to Pietermaritzburg to make room for as many from the camp.

The 83d, Inniskillings, Mounted Infantry, and a battery of Artillery reached Newcastle to-day.

THE FEELING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FORT ANNEL, March 10.

Throughout the Colony a feeling of absolute consternation reigns among the British inhabitants.

It is universally felt that for the Boers to obtain their demands as a result of their repeated defeats of British troops would involve nothing short of ruin to British interests in South Africa.

The Boers have said over and over again that the war which has commenced is a war between the two white races of South Africa, and peace on the terms demanded by the Boers, concluded at such a time as this, would distinctly mean the overthrow, sooner or later of our rule here.

The immediate result would be the extinction of English *prestige* and authority in the minds of the whole native and Dutch population of South Africa.

Heavy rains are again falling, the rivers are impassable, and the reinforcements delayed in their march.

No further news has reached us of the doings of Joubert at Utrecht.

THE FIGHTING AT LAING'S NEK.

DESPATCH BY SIR G. COLLEY.

THE following despatch, which was received at the War Office on March 8, was published on March 10, in a supplement to the *Gazette* :—

"Army Head-quarters, Mount Prospect,
Natal, Feb. 1, 1881.

"Sir,—I have already, from time to time, forwarded to you all information that has reached me regarding the Boer outbreak, which, commencing with acts of resistance to the Civil Power, culminated in the Proclamation of the South African Republic on the 16th December, 1880, and the attack on the detachment of the 94th Regiment on the 20th of that month. I have also reported to you the measures taken to organise and concentrate a force with which to attempt the relief of the besieged garrisons of the Transvaal, and the re-establishment of her Majesty's authority in that province.

"On the 10th January I left Maritzburg for Newcastle to personally supervise the formation and equipment of the columns collecting for this purpose under the command of Colonel Deane; and on the 19th and 20th the last detachments, consisting of drafts just ladned from England, 2 field guns, manned by gunners from the Garrison Battery at Cape Town, and a Naval Detachment, kindly placed at my disposal by Commodore Richards, C. B., A. D. C., reached Newcastle.

"The force then assembled at Newcastle consisted [illegible] guns N-5 R.A., properly horsed and equipped; 2 field guns manned by a detachment, 10-7 R.A., Garrison Battery, and drawn partly by horses, partly by oxen ; 27-pr. guns, drawn by mules, and manned by men of the 60th Rifles, under direction of Artillery non-commissioned officers ; 1 mounted squadron, formed of details of King's Dragoon Guards, Army Service Corps, and men of the 58th and 60th Regiments; Head-quarters and 5 Companies 58th Regiment ; Head-quarters and 5 Companies 60th Rifles; a draft of 80 men of 2-21st Royal Scots Fusiliers ; a naval brigade of 120 men with 2 Gatlings and 3 rocket tubes; a detachment Natal Mounted Police; in all 1,146 infantry, 191 cavalry, 6 guns and 2 Gatlings.

"The column thus formed was small in numbers, and somewhat heterogeneous in composition. But no further reinforcements could reach me for at least three weeks ; and having regard to the effect of such delay on Pretoria, where the loyal population has had to take refuge in the camp, and is undergoing all the miseries of a close siege, and on Potchefstroom where the garrison is scantily supplied, and can scarcely hold out much longer, I decided to move forward at once with the force at my disposal,

"Regarding the Boer forces opposed to me, it was difficult to get reliable information. Captain Lambart, 2-21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, who had been for some time a prisoner at the Boer Head-quarters at Heidelberg, estimated their numbers at 16,000 ; and similar estimates were current in Natal and the Free State. From other, and what appeared to me more accurate information, however, I was inclined to estimate their forces at between 5,000 and 7,000, of whom about 2,000 were directly opposed to me on the border, under their Commandant General P. J. Joubert. These numbers were necessarily liable to considerable fluctuation, as, day by day, fresh men arrived, or others went to their homes. The Boers were without artillery, but all mounted and armed, amply supplied with ammunition, and generally excellent shots.

"From Newcastle three roads lead into the Transvaal—one to the right going to Utrecht (with a branch at Wakkerstroom), one in the centre to Wakkerstroom direct, and thence to Standerton or Lydenburg, and one on the left direct to Standerton, joining the Wakkerstroom Standerton road at a place called Meek's. Utrecht lies to the east of and below the Drakensberg range and platean ; but the roads to Wakkerstroom and Standerton both cross this range at elevations of from 5,000 to 6,000 feet. The pass where the direct Standerton road crosses the Drakensberg range is called the Laing's Nek, and lies within Natal territory, about twenty-five miles from Newcastle.

"During my stay at Newcastle I learnt that the Boers had established their main camp at a point a little south of the Wakkerstroom-Standerton-road, and about six miles from the former place. From this point, centrally situated between the two roads crossing the Drakensberg, they could move at once to occupy either pass, according to the route that I might choose for my advance. Their patrols watched the fords on the Buffalo River, and a detached force usually occupied the Laing's Nek, whence parties were occasionally pushed to the vicinity of Newcastle.

"As my objects were the dispersion of the Boer forces in the field, and the earliest possible relief of the garrisons of Standerton, Pretorie, and Potchestroom, I selected the direct Standerton road for my advance, though in character, and in the defensive position it affords, this road compares unfavourably with that by Wakkerstroom.

"Two days were occupied in completing the equipment of the force, and a heavy day's rain on the 22d having made the roads almost impassable, I was compelled to defer my advance till the 24th, on which day the column made a short march, halting a few miles outside Newcastle.

"On the 25th, the column, which was accompanied by a heavy convoy of suplies, crossed the deep and difficult valley of the Imbazane River, the convoy defiling under cover of positions held by infantry and artillery. On the 26th the Valley of the Ingogo was similarly crossed, and the troops encamped on a commanding ridge, between three and four miles from the Laing's Nek Pass. No opposition was offered to the march, thought Boer patrols were occasionally visible ; but the Laing's Nek was seen to be occupied in force.

"Heavy rain and mist prevented any movement on the 27th, but on the morning of the 28th I moved out with the force detailed below, leaving the laager which had been strengthened with redoubts constructed round it, garrisoned by the detachment of the 2-21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, a company of the 3-60th Rifles, a detachment of the Naval Brigade, and details of the various corps in all 260 men, under Captain Whitton, 2-21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. Royal Artillery, 4 officers, 6 guns ; Mounted Troops, 6 officers, 113 men ; Natal Mounted Police, 3 officers, 63 men ; 58th Regiment, 15 officers, 470 men ; 60th Regiment, 13 officers, 321 men ; Naval Brigade, 4 officers, 84 men ; 2-21st Regiment, 1 officer, 6 men ; Army Medical Department and Army Hospital Corps, 4 officers, 26 men ; Column Staff, 2 officers.

"The pass over the Laing's Nek lies about the centre of a rough semi-circle of hills, six miles in length, culminating towards the west (our left) in a lofty square-topped mountain, named the Majuba, with precipitous sides and deep wooded ravines, and ended on the east by the Buffalo River, running through a deep and rugged gorge. The road skirts the foot of the Majuba mountain till it rises the Laing's Nek Ridge in the re-entering bond of this semi-circle. It is thus commanded along the greater part of its length by the mountain spurs on its left, and where it crosses the Nek by the hills on both sides. The ground within the semi-circle is an undulating grassy plateau, broken by a few deep ravines.

"From the Laing's Nek the ground rises on the west in a series of ridges and shoulders, furrowed with deep wooded ravines, to the Majuba mountain. To the last the ground rises steeply about 400 yards to a table hill, having a length of 1000 yards, and a command over the plains below of about 600 feet, and then falls in a number of spurs and ridges to the deep valley of the Buffalo River. This Table Hill is the key of the position, and against its outer (eastern) end I directed my attack.

"Leaving the main road about half a mile to our left, and crossing a deep valley immediately under our camp, the column moved towards the enemy's position along an open ridge out of shot of the hills, and formed up on a rise directly opposite, and from 2,800 to 2,500 yards distant from the Table Hill abovementioned, the guns in the centre, the 60th Rifles, Naval Brigade, and Natal Mounted Police on the left, the 58th Regiment and Mounted Squadron on the right.

"From near the eastern end of the Table Hill a spur runs forward in a southerly direction, falling steeply, almost to the level of the ground occupied by us, and then rising again, with easy and open slopes, to an isolated conical hill 1500 yards distant from the Table Hill, and overlooking our right at about the same distance. This hill was occupied by a picket of the enemy, probably 100 to 200 strong. Had the force at my disposal been sufficient, I would have commenced by taking this hill with my infantry ; but to have done so would have entailed a wide turning movement, and would have too much extended my small force. I determined, therefore, to attack the spur directly, covering the attack with artillery fire, and protecting the right or exposed flank of the infantry with the mounted corps. The face of the spur was very steep, but hidden from view of fire, except from the slopes of the isolated hill already mentioned.

"At half-past nine o'clock I commenced the action by shelling different parts of the enemy's position, and pushing forward a company of the 60th Rifles and the Naval Brigade, with their rockets into some enclosed ground on the road, about 1200 yards from the Nek. From this point the Naval Brigade sent rockets with good effect on the Nek, and among the Boer reserves and horses collected behind. A sharp fire was soon opened on this force from the wooded kloof beyond the road, but as the men were well posted under cover of a stone wall our causalties here were few.

"When this force had become engaged, the 58th Regiment, under Major Hingeston, moved forward to attack the spur, covered on their right by the Mounted Squadron under Major Brownlow, King's Dragoon Guards, and by the fire of the artillery, which was now concentrated on this part of the enemy's position. Colonel Deane, commanding the Natal Field Force, personally led this attack.

"The Mounted Squadron moving on the right of the Infantry gradually drew up the slope of the isolated hill on our right, and coming under fire of the Boers on the hill faced the hill and charged. This charge was splendidly led by Major Brownlow, who with Troop Serjeant Major Lunny, King's Dragoon Guards, was first on the ridge. Major Brownlow's horse was shot under him, as was that of his subaltern, Lieutenant Lermitte, 21st Royal Scots Fusilliers, and Serjeant Major Lunny was instantly killed, but Major Brownlow shot the Boer leader with his revolver, and continued to lead his men, who now crowned the ridge. Could he have been promptly supported the hill was won, for the Boers had already begun to retire, and many had run to their horses. But the fire was still heavy, and the hill was steep, while many of the horses of the mounted troops were quite untrained to fire. The support troop was checked ; the leading troop, fatigued and broken by the charge, with its leaders all down, could not push on, and the whole gave way down the hill.

"Meanwhile the 58th Regiment had begun to climb the steep ascent of the spur, when the Boers on the isolated hill, having repulsed the cavalry attack, moved down the ridge and opened fire on the right rear of the infantry now exposed, the enemy on the Table Hill at the same time collecting to resist them at the brow of the hill. The 58th now pushed on eagerly, forming a few men to the right flank to return the enemy's fire. But the climb was a very trying one, and when the men got near the top they were too fatigued and breathless for a charge, while the fire from the ridge behind continued to tell heavily, and the Boers on the brow shot down on the men as they struggled up. The officers led nobly, and Colonel Deane, with splendid gallantry, tried to carry the hill by a rush. His horse was shot, but he extricated himself, and, dashing forward on foot, fell, riddled with bullets, ten yards in front of the foremost man. Major Poole, D.A.Q.M.G., who joined him in the charge, with Lieutenant Inman, 60th Rifles, is orderly officer, and Lieutenant Elwes, Grenadier Guards, my A. D. C., were killed close by him, and Major Hingeston, commanding the 58th Regiment, and all the mounted officers of the regiment, were shot down or dismounted. The men continued to hold their ground unflinchingly for some time, but the ground was too unfavourable and the fire too severe, and ultimately the regiment was compelled to retire, covered for some time by the fire of two companies posted under direction of Major Essex, 75th Regiment, Column Staff Officer, behind a slight ledge. Part of the 60th pushed forward to cover the retirement, and the 58th, which had fallen back leisurely, without haste or confusion re-formed at the foot of the hill, and marched back into position in as good order and with as erect and soldierly bearing as when it marched out.

"The main attack having failed, it became necessary to withdraw the advanced parties on the left. This was done without loss, though the Boers began to show in increasing number on that flank, and the force was re-formed on its ground. I remained on this ground for some time, partly to cover the removal of the wounded and partly in the hopes that the enemy might attempt to follow up his success. But as the Boer Commander would not allow me to send succour to the wounded on the hill so long as I maintained my advanced position, I withdrew slowly to camp in the afternoon. All the wounded and the bodies of the dead officers were brought into camp that evening ; and the dead were buried under a flag of truce, some of them that evening and the remainder the next day.

I have especially to deplore the death of Colonel Deane, commanding Natal Field Force, in whom this force has suffered an irreparable loss. His experienced knowledge of all staff and regimental work, and his unremitting attention to every detail having for its object the comfort, the efficiency, and the security of the men under his command, coupled with his charm of manner, had made him alike beloved and looked up to by all serving with him, and his death was in keeping with his character as a chivalrous gentleman and officer.

"I have also deeply to deplore the loss of Major Poole, R.A., D.A.A.G., Lieutenant Elwes, Grenadier Guards, my A.D.C., and Lieutenant Inman, 60th Rifles, Orderly Officer to Colonel Deane, who all fell with Colonel Deane in his determined effort to carry the hill. Major Poole was an able and most promising staff officer, and had been of the greatest service since he joined my staff, while I have suffered a heavy personal loss in the death of my A.D.C., Lieutenant Elwes.

"Of the conduct of the 58th Regiment during this trying day, I cannot speak in too high terms. Major Hingeston, commanding the regiment, was mortally wounded ; Captain Lovegrove, second in command, severely wounded ; Lieutenants Dolphin and Baillie killed ; Lieutenant O'Donel, wounded ; the serjeant major and most of the colour serjeants killed or wounded ; but to the last the men were perfectly in hand, cheerful, and ready to fight on. They only fell back when further fighting was hopeless and the order given to retire, and then moved down the hill leisurely, not a man running to save himself from the heavy fire which followed them down. The perfect order and soldierly bearing of the remains of the regiment, as they marched back into position under command of Lieutenant Jopp, deservedly call forth the admiration of all who witnessed it.

"I have already reported the gallant charge made by the Mounted Squadron under Major Brownlow, and I would now express my very high sense of the services rendered by that officer. With only a small number of dismounted Dragoons, Army Service Corps, and volunteers from infantry regiments at his command, and great difficulty in obtaining horses and equipment, he has, with indefatigable industry and zeal succeeded in creating a most serviceable mounted force with which he has admirably performed the scouting and other cavalry duties of the column. In the charge his conduct was conspicuous, and his escape wonderful. Associated with him, alike in organising and training this force and in the charge, his Serjeant Major, Troop Serjeant Major Lunny, King's Dragoon Guards, died beside him as they crested the hill together in sight of the whole force, and no man ever died more gallantly.

"Of the conduct of the force generally I can speak in terms of the highest praise. From Lieutenant Colonel Ashburnham, commanding 3-60th Rifles, Commander Romilly, commanding Naval Brigade, Major Dartnell, commanding Natal Mounted Police, and Captain Greer and Lieutenant Parsons, R.A., I have received constant support and assistance. The 60th Rifles were not closely engaged in the action of the 28th, but skirmished steadily and well, and covered the withdrawal of the 58th. The Artillery was well served, though from the nature of the ground and the cover it afforded the Boers the fire was not very effective. Much credit is due to Captain Greer and Lieutenant Parsons for the efficiency of my Artillery force, seeing that there were originally only two guns properly manned and equipped in the country, the other four having been equipped and horsed locally, and manned partly by artillerymen from a Garrison Brigade, and partly by volunteers from the 60th Rifles. The Naval Brigade threw their rockets well, and covered the left flank of the force in action. The Natal Mounted Police, a remarkably fine body of men, though not directly engaged on the 28th, rendered most valuable service in scouting and protecting the march of the column on its road from Newcastle.

"The Rev. G. M. St. M. Ritchie, Chaplain to the Forces, was with me through the engagement, and I am much indebted to him for his indefatigable zeal in rendering aid to the wounded, assisting at the collection and burial of the dead, and giving help wherever help was most needed.

"Surgeon Major Babington was in charge of the field hospital, and laboured zealously and untiringly to meet the heavy calls made upon him and his medical staff. The ambulances were formed close in rear of the position taken up, and were soon crowded with wounded ; but through the great exertions of Surgeon Major Babington and his assistants, with ready help from the transport and the regiments, the wounded were all cared for and brought into camp before night.

"I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which the Commissariat duties of the force have been carried on under the direction of Assistant Commissary General Elmes, the Senior Commissariat Officer. Although the difficulties connected with the provisioning and transport of the force have been considerable, they have always been surmounted by his indefatigable energy and resource, and the troops have throughout been well provided for.

"Lieutenant Brotherton, R.E., with his small detachment, has rendered valuable assistance in improving roads and drifts, and laying out and directing the construction of entrenchments.

"Major Essex, Staff Officer of the column, has done excellent service throughout, his experience, gained in the Zulu war, being especially valuable. He was with Colonel Deane in the attack on the hill, where his horse was killed under him, and distinguished himself by his courage and coolness, remaining to the last, and directing the companies that covered the retirement of the 58th Regiment.

"Captain M'Gregor, R.E., my Assistant Military Secretary, has been of invaluable assistance to me from the beginning of these operations, and has shown himself to possess, in an eminent degree, all the most valuable qualities of a staff officer.

"To Commodore Richards, C.B., A.D.C., who was present at the engagement, I am deeply indebted, not only for the material assistance afforded me by the Naval Brigade, but for ready help and hearty co-operation in everything concerned with the disembarkation and equipment of the forces assembling in Natal,

"The behaviour of the men on the line of march, in camp, and before the enemy, has been all that could be desired, and deserves special mention. The amount of crime has been almost nil, and, on the day that the column marched against the enemy, there were only two men sick in hospital.

"Among many gallant deeds performed during the action, I would wish especially to mention the follswing :—

"Lieutenant Hill, 58th Regiment, as the regiment was retiring, passed Lieutenant Baillie, badly wounded, and tried to bring him out on his horse. While so trying, Lieutenant Baillie was hit again, and killed. Lieutenant Hill then brought another man out of action on his horse, and immediately returned to the hill to aid the wounded, under fire, remaining there till taken prisoner, but afterwards released by the Boers.

"Serjeant Major Murray, 58th Regiment, though severely wounded, refused to go to the rear, but re nained with a few men to the last to cover the retirement of the regiment, and was again hit.

"Private J. Doogen, King's Dragoon Guards, servant to Major Brownlow, was charging with the troop when Major Brownlow's horse was shot. Seeing Major Brownlow dismounted and among the Boers, he rode up, and, though himself severely wounded, dismounted and wished Major Brownlow to take his horse, receiving another wound while trying to get him to take it.

"Private Godfrey and Band-boy Martin, 58th Regiment, remained with Major Hingeston and Captain Lovegrove respectively, when these officers were wounded, and, notwithstanding the heavy fire, refused to leave them till they had been carried down the hill and taken to the ambulance.

"Of the numbers of the Boers, and their losses, it is difficult to form any reliable estimate. Judging, however, by the numbers who actually showed at the points attacked, and my information obtained from various sources, I should put their number at about 2,000. Considering the excellent cover under which they mostly fought, I cannot suppose that their losses were heavy.

"I must do my adversaries the justice to say that they fought with great courage and determination. A good deal of fighting was at short ranges of 20 to 100 yards, and the Boers showed no fear of our troops, but rather advanced to meet them. I have also to acknowledge the courtesy shown by some of their leaders in giving facilities for the care and removal of the wounded.

"I shall hold this camp until I receive reinforcements sufficient to enable me to renew the attack. The Indian reinforcements are already in the country, and will reach me in about a fortnight's time ; and Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood and the reinforcements from home may be expected a fortnight later.

"I am unable to send a sketch of the ground with this report, as Major Poole, D.A.A.G., who was making the sketch, was killed, and his papers lost. —"I have, &c.,

"G. POMEROY COLLEY, Major General, Commanding the Forces, Natal and Transvaal.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Queen in Ireland, "the reviving and re-animating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating ; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

PARLIAMENT AND THE BOERS.

IN the House of Lords on March 7, in answer to a question from Earl Cadogan, the Earl of Kimberley said :—

My Lords, the statement that an armistice has been concluded is correct, and I will read to your Lordships two telegrams which I have received on the subject. One is from Sir E. Wood, dated Mount Prospect, 6th March, 3-30 p.m., in which he says :—"Have signed agreement with Joubert for suspension of hostilities till midnight, 14th March, for purpose of receiving Kruger's reply and any further communications. We have power of sending eight days' supplies to our garrisons, and Joubert has undertaken to pass them through Boer lines, and on arrival of provisions at such garrisons the blockading and besieged parties will cease hostilities for eight days. I hope you approve." I received a second telegram dated 6 p.m. the same day :—"The following were the conditions of an armistice agreed to this day between Joubert and myself. Object of armistice, to allow time for Kruger to reply to communications from late Sir G. Colley and subsequent communications with view to peaceable settlement of question. We mutually agree to cessation of hostilities from noon on 6th till midnight 14th March. Conditions : 1. In that period both promise not to make forward movement from present position, but each retains liberty of movement within own lines. 2. Sir Evelyn Wood is free to send eight days' provisions, but no ammunition for all Transvaal garrisons, the Boer officers undertaking to pass it to such garrisons. 3. Joubert undertaks to send notice of the armistice conditions to respective garrisons and to Boer commanders, and will use his influence to induce these commanders to allow withdrawal of British wounded from these garrisons into Natal." My Lords, I may add that her Majesty's Government have approved of Sir E. Wood's proceedings in pursuance of this armistice; and in order to make those telegrams intelligible to your Lordships, I ought to state that some time ago a letter was received from Mr. Kruger by Sir G. Colley, and to that letter Sir G. Colley was directed to give an answer. We do not know precisely all the circumstances connected with the time when the communication was sent to Mr. Kruger. We have made iuquiries on the subject, but I am not in position to state precisely what took place. I May, however, observe that Sir G. Colley was instructed to allow a reasonable time for the answer to be sent by the Boer leaders to his communication, and the following telegram was sent to him by the Secretary of State for War with reference to his conduct during the interval :—"With reference to Lord Kimberley's telegram as respects the interval before a reply from Boers is received, we do not bind your discretion, but we are anxious for your making arrangements to avoid effusion of blood."

On the same date, in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone, was asked by Sir Wilfrid Lawson whether during the interval, while the communication was on its way, and while an answer was being prepared with respect to the communication, Government had given military instructions to General Colley forbidding any fresh attack being made.

Mr. Gladstone said :—The best answer I can give is to state strictly the substance of the telegram sent on 16th February to the General Officer Commanding in Natal. It was this :—"With reference to Lord Kimberley's telegram as respects the interval that must elapse before the reply can in due course be received from the Boers, we do not bind your discretion, but we are anxious for your making arrangements to avoid the effusion of blood" (Ministerial cheers).

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL ROBERTS FOR NATAL.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR FREDERICK S. ROBERTS, V.C., appointed to succeed the late Sir George Colley as Governor and High Commissioner of Natal and the Transvaal, and Commander-in-Chief of the forces operating against the Boers, left London on Saturday by the "Flying Dutchman," from the Paddington Terminus of the Great Western Railway. The train consisted of four eight-wheel bogie coaches, two saloon carriages, and two vans. One of the saloon carriages was reserved for General Roberts and Lady Roberts, who accompanied her husband as far as Dartmouth. The second was placed at the service of Sir Frederick's Staff, which consisted of his private secretary, Captain Viscount Melgund, his asistant military secretary, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. T. Pretyman; Captain R. Pole-Carew, Coldstream Guards, and Lieutenant E. G. E. Childers, R. E., aide-de-camp. Amongst the other officers who were to be recognised were Brevet Major A. G. Yeatman Biggs, Major General E. Newdigate, C. B., appointed to a brigade command ; Colonel T. E. Hughes, R. A., commanding the Royal Artillery, and Assistant Commissary General G. W. Robinson, principal Commissariat officer. These latter go out on special service, together with Captain and Brevet Lieut. Colonel G. de C. Morton, Captain and Brevet Lieut. Colonel R. G. Kennedy, Captain G. D. Stawell, Lieutenant E. T. Rose, Lieutenant E. L. S. Brett, Bt.-Lieutenant H. H. Edwards, Colonel Sir J. D. Baker, to command the line of communications, and Surgeon Major F. B. Scott. As it was expected that a considerable crowd might gather to witness the departure of the gallant General, some barricades were put up on the platform, but so vast became the numbers as the hour for the departure of the train approached, that these slender obstacles proved quite inadequate to the occasion. All sorts of devices were resorted to by persons to obtain admission to the platform. Many took tickets for places along the line to which they never intended to go ; and those who claimed the right of entry by stating that they were friends of Sir Frederick Roberts were asked by the officials if they were relatives. On being answered in the negative, their claim was disallowed, with the observation that "every one was a friend of the General." Shortly before half-past eleven o'clock, an outburst of cheering told of the arrival of the eagerly-expected hero, and the General, dressed in civilian garb, and accompanied by Lady Roberts, was received at the entrance by Mr. W. A. Hart, the station superintendent, and conducted to his carriage. As he passed over the bridge that led from the first to the second platform, his path was strewn with flowers by the ladies who formed the front of an avenue kept for a time. A very brief time this was, however, for the general public now rushed past the barriers, and making their way to the train, caused no small amount of discomfort amongst the ladies and other occupants of the bridge. On entering the station the General was presented with a letter from her Majesty brought that morning from Windsor Castle by one of the Queen's Messengers. At the carriage-door, General Roberts was met by the Duke of Cambridge (the Commander-in-Chief), Mr. Childers (the Secretary for War), Lord Chelmsford, Sir Bartle Frere, Mr. Donald Currie, the owner of the Balmoral Castle, by which vessel he proceeds to Durban, and Mr. Hibbard. By the time for the departure of the train the public throng had become completely uncontrollable, and the platform was filled with a vast surging crowd, who cheered vociferously. Even the permanent way was crowded with men and women, anxious to catch a glimpse of the train, which steamed out of the station to the moment, at a quarter before noon.

At Bath both platforms were crowded with spectators who, when the train stopped, cheered the gallant officer long and loudly. An address was presented to Sir Frederick Roberts on behalf of the citizens, congratulating him on his past achievements and his appointment to the command in South Africa. General Roberts briefly replied, and the cheering was heartily renewed as the train moved out of the station, many of the crowd pressing forward and shaking hands with the gallant General.

At Exeter a guard of honour was formed by the depot companies of the 50th Regiment. The train by which the gallant officer travelled was nearly an hour late, owing to a breakdown at Didcot. Large numbers of civilians were on the platform, and Sir Frederick was loudly cheered both on his arrival and departure. Colonel Hamilton, commanding the district, was present.

On arriving at Dartmouth the gallant General was received by Mr. Puddicombe, deputy mayor; Mr. Hockin, town clerk; Mr. Ford, the representative of the Donald Currie line; Mr. Paten, station master, and other officials, and he walked up the platform with Lady Roberts, continually acknowledging the vociferous acclamations of the crowd. While proceeding in the steam ferry boat to the ship in the harbour, he was followed by strains of music from the town band, while bells rang out merrily from the church towers across the water. A flotilla of boats, amongst which was the steam launch of the Commander of H.M.S. Britannia, accompanied the ferry boat, and when Sir Frederick set foot upon the Balmoral Castle, redoubled cheers resounded from all sides. On board his Excellency and Staff were received with the courtesies due to their rank and commission, and after the luggage and late mails, making in all the unprecedented number of two hundred and two bags, had been put on board, the splendid ship put out to sea.—*Standard*, March 7.

THE ASHANTI AFFAIR.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Accra writes to us as follows, under date Feb. 3:—The Embassy from the King of Ashanti, which was on its way from Coomassie to Accra, is reported to have had its progress arrested in consequence of the receipt of intelligence of the assembling of troops on the Prah by the British Colonial Government.

The more immediate cause of the scare which still pervades the minds of people in the Cape Coast and Fanti districts generally was the arrival of a message from the King of Ashanti to the Governor of this Colony, informing his Excellency that one of the members of the Royal family of Coomassie had been enticed away by some traders belonging to the Protectorate, and had fled with them to Cape Coast. The message was accompanied by an urgent request that the individual in question, Prince Occoosoo, might be sent back again to Coomassie.

The bearer of this message had in his train an official of the King's Court, who carried his usual emblem of Office—namely, a golden axe. This axe, it appears, the Fanti Chiefs— always as eager to bring on war as to run away from the enemy when war comes—gave the Governor and his Council, all of whom are comparatively new to the country, to understand was symbolic of war; in other words, that if the Governor did not send Prince Occosoo back by the bearer of the message, the King would cut his way down to Cape Coast with that axe, and take him away by force. Upon this interpretation of the meaning of the axe being conveyed to the Governor and his Council, orders were at once isssued for withdrawing the Houssas from all the out-stations, and concentrating them on the Prah; and simultaneously with the despatch of the troops to the front, the Fantis, availing themselves of the general panic that prevailed, commenced to plunder the numerous peaceable and defenceless Ashanti traders going to and fro between Cape Coast and other coast towns and the Prah. The Governor, however, took prompt measures to have restored to the Ashantis all the property of which the Fantis had plundered them; but I doubt very much whether any efforts will be available in restoring confidence and effacing the effects of the existing panic in the Fanti and Assim countries for some considerable time to come. Notwithstanding all this fuss on our side, the Ashantis are still coming down to our different coast towns for trading purposes, apparently quite unconscious that they or their King have any "palaver" with us.

There are over a hundred Ashantis in Accra at at this moment, many of whom left Coomassie after the despatch of the messenger with the dreaded golden axe, and they one and all ridicule the idea that their King would go to war with the white man at all, much less for such an unimportant affair as the running away of a dissipated Prince. They say that the King might get a little irritated, and the great Chiefs bluster a little, on hearing of troops being marched up to the Prah, which they might look upon as an act of defiance, but even that would not provoke the King to go to war. They admit openly that they are too weak and too disunited to dream even of war otherwise than in self-defence. The scare will, I have no doubt, gradually die out when it is found that there is no enemy with whom blows are to be exchanged, and there is good reason for believing that in less than one month hence those who have believed in the possibility of an invasion of the Protectorate by the Ashantis will be forced to admit that their fears were groundless.

But when all this hubbub has ended in nothing, who will be responsible for the "bill of costs?" The amount already expended in telegrams, purchase of provisions and stores, marching and conveyance of troops, coaling of ships of war, &c., must have already made havoc with our surplus of seventy thousand pounds in the Colonial Treasury.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE CURRIE COURT-MARTIAL.

(*Standard*, March 8.)

There will be a feeling of satisfaction at the news that the Court-martial assembled at Bombay to try Major Currie, of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, upon the charge of cowardice shown by him at the Battle of Maiwand, has found that he is not guilty, and that the Court has been able to arrive at this decision without even hearing all the witnesses in his defence. There has been a general idea that Major Currie was made a scapegoat, and that if officers were to be placed upon their trial for the circumstances which led to our defeat at Maiwand, those higher in authority should have been first cited before a court of inquiry. In the Navy, if an admiral lose a ship, however palpable it may be that the misfortune was in no way due to his fault, he is tried before a court-martial. The public can see no reason why a General who loses an army should not, equally as a matter of course, be placed on his trial. After the Battle of Maiwand it was regarded as certain that a court of investigation would sit to inquire into the whole facts, especially into the conduct of Generals Burrows and Primrose. The extremely severe remarks made by the Viceroy and the Indian Commander-in-Chief upon the reports of the battle sent in by these officers, strengthened the prevailing belief that a searching investigation would be made. But time rolled on, and the matter had apparently been allowed to drop into oblivion. The Courts-martial upon Major Currie and Colonel Malcolmson will again draw attention to the subject, and we may yet hope that an authoritative verdict may be obtained as to the causes of the Maiwand disaster. We are lavish—almost ridiculously so—of rewards to the Generals who carry out successfully our little wars, but we should insist upon knowing how our failures come out, and who is responsible for them. The cry for inquiry was loud after Maiwand; but in some mysterious and inexplicable way it seems to have been burked. Now that we have begun by trying Majors and Colonels, we may trust that it is the intention of the authorities to inquire into the conduct of the superior officers officially responsible for the disaster.

(*Vanity Fair*, March 12.)

Major Currie has been very properly acquitted of the charge of cowardice for which he was tried, after a long and unjustifiable delay, by a court-martial. So satisfied was the court of the groundlessness of the charge that they declined to hear all the witnesses for the defence. We do not learn whether he has been "honourably acquitted" or simply "acquitted," but it is manifest that he has not merely "got off." The fact is, he ought never to have been tried, and somebody is responsible for inflicting unmerited torture on a gallant officer. That somebody ought to be well "wigged," for he had ample means of ascertaining whether there was or was not a *prima facie* case against Major Currie. At all events, I trust that some compensation will be made to the latter in the shape of a general order, nd perhaps, some fat appointment in addition.

THE FRENCH LOAN.

Paris, March 4.

The coming issue of a large loan in France and the immense success awaiting it will again direct attention, and justly so, to the ever augmenting prosperity of this country—a prosperity the more striking when one reflects that it is but ten years since a war that cost France a sum which may be estimated without exaggeration at 20,000,000,000f., a sum which would have thrown back most other European nations for generations. Here since the war and the expenditure it has entailed, the nation seems to have made great efforts to have become more thrifty than ever, and foreigners, more than ever attracted to the country of gaiety, have more than ever brought their savings and custom to enrich it. There was for a long time hesitation as to issuing the new loan, less its object should be misrepresented. There is no longer any fear of this. Every one knows that France contemplates no ventures of any kind, and if some politicans might be accused of pursuing a policy on special questions menacing the peace, it is certain that they only did so because, rightly or wrongly, they were persuaded that their objects could be attained peacefully. The coming loan, in the eyes of the public, is for purposes of peace. A great part of it will be devoted to reimbursing Treasury loans contracted previously for the purposes of public works, and the rest, conformably to the programme which owes its origin to M. de Freycinet, will go to the continuation of the works. Since the announcement of the new loan the State funds have made a great rise, the Five per Cents. exceeding 120f. Everybody predicts they will reach 125f., the sum at which they will yield 4 per cent., and it is not rash to prophesy their conversion as soon as the elections are over. If, as you have announced, the issue takes place at 82f. 50c., it will be covered 25 times, and 25 or 30 milliards will be offered to the State with the knowledge certainly that the bidders will not be taken at their word. It is designedly, I think, that the Government has fixed on such a low price. If a name had to be given to it, it would have to be called neither "war loan" nor "peace loan," but "electoral loan." M. Magnin is said to have exclaimed a day or two ago, "France must be in good humor!" He cannot be blamed for an idea which is evidently adroit, and if he is not making an *emprunt de guerre* he is making an *emprunt de bonne guerre*. Yesterday the new loan was negotiated at 2f. premium, and it will certainly not stop there.—*Times*.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S KANDAHAR SPEECH.

The following is the "Key of India" passage from Lord Beaconsfield's speech in the Lords' debate on the Kandahar question:—

I think it is not unreasonable that we should desire to know why we are not to be favoured with the opinion of Lord Ripon and his council (hear, hear), and also what will be the scheme of the Government if they evacuate Kandahar after so brief a space as less than a month. On this subject I have not taken any exaggerated views. I wish very much that Kandahar should be retained. The noble Lord opposite and his friends cheered the noble Lord who addressed us from the opposite benches when he seemed to admit that he would be satisfied by its being retained for a certain period of time. But there is nothing unusual in retaining the possession of a considerable town or province until after great disquietude, war, and revolution have subsided into comparative order. It is not an Oriental practice (a laugh). It has been the practice of some of the greatest countries in Europe. There have been such things as military occupations before now; and even if her Majesty's Government had announced that they intended to give up almost everything they had obtained, but that in the present state of Afghanistan they did not see their way to leaving Kandahar, though they did not think fit absolutely to appropriate it, and that they would have a military occupation of Kandahar, I should have regretted it, but I should have felt it was a reasonable and statesmanlike suggestion, which would have received the respectful attention of the House (cheers). I think the time has come when the House of Lords ought to express its opinion on this subject. I do believe, for myself, that if we do not retain Kandahar, we shall still be able to retain our Indian Empire. There are several places which are called the keys of India. There is Herat, and then Merv—I do not know whether Merv is taken (laughter); I see in the newspapers that it has been taken, and perhaps the First Lord of the Admiralty will be able to inform us on that point (renewed laughter).

The Earl of Northbrook.—It is not a seaport.

The Earl of Beaconsfield.—It is not a seaport (laughter). Well, then, there is Ghuznee, and Balkh, and Kandahar. These are called the keys of India. My opinion is that they are not keys of India. They are places in which I should very much regret to see any great military Power. I should see it with regret and with some degree of apprehension; but with a great military Power there I trust we might yet be able to keep our lock (cheers). The key of India is not Herat or Kandahar; the key of India is London (cheers and laughter). The majesty of sovereignty, the spirit and vigour of your Parliaments, the inexhaustible resources of a free and an ingenious and a determined people—these are the keys of India (Opposition cheers). But, my Lords, a wise statesman would be chary in appealing too frequently to these—to what I may call the arterial sources of a nation's power; he would be select, and seek to sustain his empire by prompt and local resources which would meet his purpose. You have always acted, my Lords, on that system in this country. For the last hundred years you have skilfully appropriated many of the strong places of the world (laughter. You have erected and retained fortifications, and, when you have had to deal with foes, by the valour of your soldiers, and by the sagacity and skill of your engineers, you have generally managed to obtain a precise scientific frontier (laughter and cheers). Well, I hope that we shall pursue the same policy. If we pursue the same policy, Kandahar is eminently one of those places which would tend to the maintenance of our Empire, which would be the source of economy, and not of wasteful expenditure, as has been said. The fact that the power of England can be felt promptly, and on the spot, is the best security for peace, and the best security for peace must be the best security and guarantee of economy (cheers).

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Note.—The business now conducted by Mr. STREETER is the same as carried on by Mr. Harry Emanuel, for so many years at Bond Street and Hanover Square, London.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*)
Admiralty, 10th March, 1881.

The following promotions have been made with seniority of 9th instant:—

Commanders:—The Hon'ble H. H. A'Court, and S. H. P. Dacres, to be Capts. in H. M.'s Fleet.

Lieutenants:—H. N. Alleyne, F. Coddington, C. E. Gissing, and W. H. May, to be Comdrs. in H. M.'s Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Orders in Council of the 22nd Feb., 1870, and 29th Nov., 1870—

Lieut. F. J. H. S. Napier has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 11th March, 1881.

30th Foot, Lieut.-Genl. G. V. Maxwell, C. B., to be Col., vice Genl. C. Ashore, deceased.

1st Life Guards, Surgn. T. W. Thompson resigns his Commission.

3rd Dragoon Guards, Corpl. of Horse H. H. MacFarlane, from the 1st Life Guards, to be 2nd Lieut., vice J. G. Woodley, promoted.

7th Dragoon Guards, Lieut. Robert A. Vansittart, from the 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Capt., vice W. Moses, retired.

1st Dragoons, Capt. A. G. P. C. Perceval retires on half-pay.

12th Lancers, Lieut. G. H. Dean to be Capt., vice H. A. Case, seconded for service as Adjt. of the Cavy. Depôt.

2nd Lieut. J. H. Learmonth to be Lieut., vice G. H. Dean.

13th Hussars, Capt. E. L. Braithwaite, from the 71st Foot, to be Capt., vice W. Freeman who exchanges.

19th Hussars, 2nd Lieut. J. C. K. Fox to be Adjt., vice Lieut. J. D. P. French, promoted.

Scots Guards, Lieut. and Capt. the Hon'ble R. S. G. Stapleton Cotton to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., vice W. E. Montgomery, seconded for service on the Staff.

2nd Foot, Lieut. A. H. Nourse to be Capt., vice C. D. Baillie, retired on a pension.

Supnmry. Lieut. E. O. F. Hamilton to be Lieut., vice A. H. Nourse.

3rd Foot, Capt. and Bt. Major H. M. Moorsom retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

2nd Lieut. G. T. Bird resigns his Commission.

4th Foot, Capt. C. St. C. Pote retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

2nd Lieut. W. H. Duffin to be Lieut., vice R. A. Ritherdon, appointed a Probationer for the I. S. C.

2nd Lieut. E. P. Wells to be Lieut., vice T. M. Vigors, appointed a Probationer for the I. S. C.

5th Foot, Capt. and Bt. Major H. H. Taylor retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

Lieut. R. Williamson to be Capt. vice G. W. Hargrave, retired on half-pay.

2nd Lieut. A. A. Etheridge to be Lieut., vice R. Williamson.

2nd Lieut. E. E. B. Oldfield, from the 19th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice J. W. Cowley, transferred to the 51st Foot.

6th Foot, Capt. R. A. Collis retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

8th Foot, Lieut. J. M. Taylor to be Capt., vice H. T. Granger, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces.

2nd Lieut. A. St. J. Seton to be Lieut., vice H. M. Briscoe, appointed a Probationer for the I. S. C.

2nd Lieut. G. Campbell to be Lieut., vice J. M. Taylor.

9th Foot, Lieut. John B. S. Deverell to be Capt., vice H. H. A. Stewart, retired on half-pay.

10th Foot, Supnmy. Capt. J. C. Little to be Capt., vice Bt. Major A. F. Walsh, retired on a pension.

2nd Lieut. F. G. G. Griffin, from the 44th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice D. J. Gaisford, transferred to the 24th Foot.

11th Foot, Capt. E. H. Hare to be Major, vice D. Halliday, deceased.

Lieut. R. E. Kelsall to be Capt., vice E. H. Hare.

2nd Lieut. R. H. Light to be Lieut., vice R. E. Kelsall.

12th Foot, 2nd Lieut. H. E. Tombe to be Lieut., vice A. Cotes, promoted.

2nd Lieut. J. MacN. Walter to be Lieut., vice F.P. Hutchinson, appointed a probationer for the I. S. C.

13th Foot, 2nd Lieut. C. H. Stisted to be Lieut., vice H. Templer, appointed a Probationer for the I. S. C.

14th Foot, Capt. H. M'L. Hutchison retires on half-pay.

Lieut. Thomas W. L. Penno to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. C. D. Ferrier, promoted.

18th Foot, Bt. Major T. C. Wray, from Supnmry. Capt. to be Capt., vice A. J. A. Jackson, retired on a pension.

Lieut. J. B. Forester to be Capt., vice H. F. S. Bolton, retired on a pension.

2nd Lieut. R. M. Maxwell to be Lieut., vice J. B. Forester.

The resignation of the appointment as Adjt. of Lieut. H. S. Lye, and the appointment as Adjt. in his succession of Lieut. N. A. Francis, are antedated to 9th Feb. 1880.

19th Foot, Capt. Robert A. P. Hallifax retires on temporary half-pay.

Capt. A. W. Turner retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

21st Foot, Capt. and Bt. Major F. G. Jackson to be Major, vice Bt. Lieut.-Col. E. N. L'Estrange, retired on a pension.

Lieut. W. A. J. Frere to be Capt., vice A.L. Falls, killed in action.

Lieut. T. D. Wilson to be Capt., vice Bt. Major F. G. Jackson.

2nd Lieut. R. W. M. Blake to be Lieut., vice W. A. J. Frere.

2nd Lieut. N. S. Swanston, a Probationer for the I. S. C. to be Lieut., vice T. D. Wilson.

22nd Foot, 2nd Lieut. H. Trevor from the 69th Foot, to 2nd Lieut., vice F. H. Hancock, promoted.

23rd Foot, 2nd Lieut. S. G. Everitt, from 1st Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice C.A. Rouse-Boughton-Knight, promoted.

24th Foot, Lieut. Q. M'K. Logan to be Capt., vice H. R. Farquhar, promoted Major on half-pay.

Supnmry. Lieut. W. W. Lloyd, who has ceased to be a Probationer for the I. S. C., to be Lieut., vice Q. M'K. Logan.

2nd Lieut. D. J. Gaisford, from the 10th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice J. O. S. Fayrer, transferred to the 12th Foot.

25th Foot, Lieut. T. J. A. Bather to be Capt., vice S. P. L. Konarski, retired on half-pay.

2nd Lieut. R. H. B. Taylor to be Lieut., vice T. J. A. Bather.

26th Foot, Lieut. C. T. Barrow to be Capt., vice H. P. Wolferstan, retired on pension.

29th Foot, Capt. A. W. Matchet retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

Capt. A. Theophilus Ross retires on temporary half-pay.

31st Foot, Lieut W. H. Turpin to be Capt., vice F. Ward, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces.

32nd Foot, Lieut. A. Clarke to be Capt., vice H. R. Hardinge, retired on a pension.

37th Foot, Lieut. W. P. Monckton to be Capt, vice M. J. J. P. O'Connell, seconded for service on the Staff.

40th Foot, Qrmr. S. Cordue retires on half-pay, with the honorary rank of Capt.

43rd Foot, Capt. Oscar W. De Satge-de Thoren retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

44th Foot, Capt. C. H. Walsh retires on half-pay.

45th Foot, Lieut. E. A. Carter to be Capt., vice J. M'Cleverty, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces.

46th Foot. The third Christian name of Capt. H. T. W. Alatt is Ward, and not Warde, as hitherto stated.

48th Foot, Lieut. R. J. Chaytor to be Capt., vice P. E. Bowlby, retired on a pension.

51st Foot. Lieut. E. L. Burnett to be Capt., vice A. S. Carter, retired on a pension.

57th Foot, The surname of 2nd Lieut. S. Fraser is as now described, and not as stated in the Gazette of 18th Feb., 1881.

58th Foot, Capt. and Bt. Major D. G. Anderson to be Major, vice W. H. Hingestone, died of wounds received in action.

Capt. P. A. Howley retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

Lieut. E. Del Sandys to be Capt., vice Bt. Major D. G. Anderson.

2nd Lieut. E. B. B. W. J. Fraser, from the 18th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice L. Baillie, killed in action.

59th Foot, Lieut.-Col. R. Lacy retires on full-pay, with the honorary rank of Col.

60th Foot, Capt. J. T. D. Crosbie has been permitted to assume the surname of Talbot in addition to and before that of Crosbie.

Lieut. M. C. B. F. Walker to be Capt., vice G. Carpenter, retired on a pension.

2nd Lieut. E. St. Aubyn to be Lieut., vice B. T. G. Montgomery, resigned.

Qrmr-Sergt. G. French to be Qrmr., vice W. N. Holmes, retired on half-pay.

63rd Foot, Capt. A. D. Saportas to be Major, vice C. O. James, deceased.

64th Foot, Lieut. T. Currie to be Capt., vice E. R. S. Richardson, seconded from 26th Oct., 1880, for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces.

70th Foot, Lieut. F. R. P. Kane to be Capt., vice J. King, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces.

71st Foot, Capt. W. Freeman, from the 13th Hussars, to be Capt., vice E. L. Braithwaite, who exchanges.

2nd Lieut. A. G. Balfour to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. C. J. Stutfield, resigned.

72nd Foot, Lieut. L. Sunderland to be Adjt., vice Lt.S. C. H. Monro, who resigns that appointment.

74th Foot, Capt. and Bt. Major P. M'Laren to be Major, vice R. E. Deare, retired on a pension.

Lieut. C. M. MacDonald to be Capt. vice P. M'Laren.

78th Foot, Lieut. W. B. M'Dougall to be Capt., vice T. A B. Sargent, deceased.

79th Foot, Lieut. J. M. Hunt to be Capt., vice W. D. S. Campbell, retired.

83rd Foot, Capt. and Bt. Major G. G. Beazley retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

86th Foot, Capt. J. W. Boulcott retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

88th Foot, Capt. Charles T. W. Penton to be Major, vice Bt Lieut-Col. A. A. Owen, retired on a pension.

90th Foot, For, "Lieut. A. M. Carthew-Yorstoun, from the 73rd Foot, to be Capt., vice Bt. Major W. S. Hamilton, retired on a pension, dated 26th February, 1881," as stated in the Gazette of 25th February, 1881.

Read, Lieut. A. C. Fitz Hardinge Vincent, from the 73rd Foot to be Capt., vice Bt. Major W. S. Hamilton, retired on a pension.

91st Foot, 2nd Lieut. H. d'E. Vallancey, from the 29th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice C. N. Evelegh, transferred to the 32nd Foot.

94th Foot, Major James Browne to be Lieut.-Col., vice P. R. Anstruther, who died of wounds received in action.

Capt. F. B. Campbell to be Major, vice J. Browne.

100th Foot, Lieut. A. C. Denison to be Capt., vice Bt. Lieut.-Col. G. U. Prior, seconded for service on the Staff.

Lieut E. F. Owens to be Capt., vice J. C. Shirley, retired on half-pay.

2nd Lieut. A. A. J. Johnstone, from the 66th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice C. W. Tribe, promoted into the 109th Foot.

102nd Foot, Lieut. S. G. Bird to be Capt., vice Bt. Major J. J. Osmer, retired on a pension.

106th Foot, Capt. E. R. Coker to be Major, vice C, L. Heathcote, retired on half-pay.

Lieut. A. C. Fryer, from the 61st Foot, to be Capt., vice E. R. Coker.

108th Foot, Capt. and Bt. Major J. H. Shaw to be Major, vice J. S. Nicholson, retired on half-pay.

Rifle Brigade, Lieut. T. L. Ribblesdale to be Capt. vice the Hon'ble T. C. Scott, retired on a pension.

Lieut. W. T. Peacocke to be Capt., vice Thomas, Lord Ribblesdale, seconded for service as Lord in Waiting to H. M.

2nd Lieut. C. C. Winn to be Lieut., vice Thomas, Lord Ribblesdale, promoted.

2nd Lieut. A. E. Jenkins to be Lieut., vice W. T. Peacocke,

1st West India Regiment, The second Christian name of Capt. E. S. Humphreys is Story and not Storey; as stated in the Gazette of 1st Feby., 1881.

2nd Lieut. R. D. Broome to be Lieut., vice F. B. Winter, deceased.

Gentleman Cadet H. Philips, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice R. J. Norris, promoted.

Military Mounted Police Corps, Sergt.-Major C. Broackes to be Qrmr.

Staff, Lieut.-Genl. the Hon'ble A. E. Hardinge, C. B., to be placed upon the Staff of the Army in India as a Lieut. Genl. with a view to his commanding the troops in the Bombay Presidency, vice Genl. H. J. Warre, C. B., who vacates that appointment on promotion.

Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. Æneas Perkins, C. B., Royal (late Bengal) Engrs, to be A.-D-C. to the Queen.

Capt. W. W. Rawes, R. A., to be Bgde-Major of R. A. in the Western Dist., vice Major H. W. Isacke, 2nd R. A., who vacates that appointment on promotion.

Qrmr. W. Silk, Military Mounted Police Corps, from Asst. Prov. Marshall at the Curragh, to be Prov. Marshal at Aldershot.

Qmr. C. Broackes, Military Mounted Police Corps, to be Asst. Prov. Marshal at the Curragh.

School of Music (Kneller Hall), Qmr-Sergt. R. McIllwham to be Qmr.

Commissariat and Transport Department, Comsy. C. B. Knapp has been placed upon the Retired List under Article 58 of the Royal Warrant of 31st Jany., 1880

Army Pay Department, The undermentioned Paymasters and Hony. Majors to be Staff Paymasters:—

D. Hepworth, vice Hony Major W. Wastell, retired on half-pay.

A. F. Braham, vice Hony. Major J. Falls, deceased.

J. Campbell, vice Hony. Major A. G. Anderson, deceased.

A. Richardson, vice Hon. Major C. B. Roche, retired.

E. H. O'Dowd, to complete Establishment.

H. C. Ryder, to complete Establishment.

Capt. De la Pere Robinson, from the 20th Foot, having resigned his Combatant Commission, to be Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Capt. in the Army.

Medical Department, Depy. Surgn-Genl. S. H. Fasson, M. D., to be Surgn-Genl, vice H. Kendall, granted retired pay.

Bgde-Surgn. W. Stewart, M. D., to be Depy. Surgn Genl, vice S. H. Fasson, M. D.

Surgn-Major C. A. Innes, M. D. to be Bgde-Surgn, vice A. Semple, M. D. granted retired pay.

Surgn-Major N. Norris to be Bgde-Surgn, vice W. Stewart, M. D.

Surgeon-Major Thomas Young Baker retires on temporary half-pay.

To be Surgeons from 5th February, 1881:—

S. A. Crick, M. B.; J. R. Dodd, M. B.; A. J. Struthers, M. B.; G. E. Twiss, Gent.; R. F. Adams, M. B.; C. G. D. Mosse, Gent.; A. B. Cottell, Gent; T. Archer, M.D.; S. G. Hamilton, Gent; H. J. R. Moberly, Gent; A. P. Hart, M.B.; H. J. Barnes, Gent; R. H. S. Sawyer, M.B.; W. G. A. Bedford, M.B.; R. Jennings, M.D.; S. C. B. Robinson, Gent; H. S. Parker, Gent; T. F. W. Fogarty, M.B.; R. W. Ford, Gent; G. Coutts, M.B.; A. Sharpe, M.D.; C. L. Young, Gent; C. Reid, M.B.; W. J. Baker, Gent: A. T. Sloggett, Gent; R. R. K. Elmes, Gent; H. K. Alloport, M.D.; E. Butt, Gent; S. Townsend, M.D.; T. P. Woodhouse, Gent; J. Gibson, M.B.; J. H. A. Rhodes, Gent; A. Hickman, M.D.; T. C. Nugent, Gent; G. S. Lewis, Gent; L. W. Swabey, Gent; R. Haselden, Gent; R. E. R. Morse, Gent; W. J. Lyons, M.D.; W. Rowney, M.D.; T. R. Lucas, M.B.; C. J. Addison, Gent; A. G. Kay, M.B.; W. W. Pope, Gent; R. Porter, M.B.; R. C. K. Laflan, Gent: C. A. P. Mitchell, M.D.; G. J. Coates, M.D.; G. W. H. Cook, Gent; T. B. A. Tuckey, Gent; F. A. Harris, Gent; C. B. Lewis, Gent; T. H. Parke, Gent; F. A. B. Daly, M.B.; A. S. Rose, M.B.; D. L. Porter, Gent; J. Battersby, M.B.; J. Maconachie, Gent; A. H. Morgan, Gent; C. H. Dixon, M.B.; T. Moynihan, Gent; M. W. O'Keefe, M.D.; T. J. O'Donnell, Gent: J. Osburne, Gent; H. E. R. Wolrige, Gent; R. P. Hetherington, M.B.; R. C. Johnston, M.B.; T. A. Dixon, Gent; and W. C. T. Poole, M.B.

Veterinary Department, Vety.-Surgn., First Class James Lambert to be Inspg. Vety.-Surgn.

Vety.-Surgn. G. D. Whitfield, from half-pay, to be Vety.-Surgn., in succession to Vety.-Surgn, First Class, E. Kelly, R. A., retired on half-pay.

Half-Pay, Major and Bt. Col. F. D. Middleton, half-pay, late 29th Foot, Comdt. and Secy. Royal Military College, Sandhurst, to be Lieut.-Col.

Retired Full-Pay, Major W. Fowler, half-pay, late 47th Foot, retires on full-pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

Brevet.

Lieut.-Col. R. D. Barrett, 144th Foot, to be Col.

To be Honorary Lieut.—Depy. Asst.-Comsy. T. Foxton, Bengal Establishment.

Depy. Asst.-Comsy. D. Falvey, Madras Establishment.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the following promotions being conferred upon the undermentioned Officers in recognition of their services during the Afghan Campaign of 1878-9:—

To be Honorary Major.—Depy. Comsy. and Hony. Capt. P. Rubie, Ben. Comst. Dept.

To be Honorary Captains.—Depy. Comsy. and Hony. Lieut. H. B. Steward, Ben. Comst. Dept.

Depy. Comsy. and Hony. Lieut. D. Johnston, Ben. Comst. Dept.

To be Honorary Lieutenants.—Depy. Asst.-Comsy. J. Neal, Ben. Ord. Dept.

Depy. Asst.-Comsy. D. Buckley, Ben. Ord. Dept.

Lieut. D. L. De la Cherois, half-pay, late 4th Hus. resigns his Commission.

Major and Bt. Lieut.-Col. J. D. Brockman, late half-pay, to be Major.

Capt. M. D. Campbell, Renfrew Militia, to be Capt.

J. P. Groves, Esq., late Lieut. 27th Foot, to be Lieut.

Lieut. W. Basham, 1st Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteer Corps, to be 2nd Lieut.

NOTICES.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

Sydney Exhibition, 1879.
FIRST AWARD FOR
HOCKIN'S.
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.
FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbolic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,
It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of
50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,
and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle it will be found most
CONVENIENT of ADMINISTRATION.
Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
Bombay: Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Calcutta: Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.
Kurrachee: E. SPEECHLY, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
PARIS, 8, Rue Vivienne PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT and CO. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies all prepared according to the formulas of the official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.
The Diseases of the Chest, the Consumption reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in Grimault & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.
To distinguish Grimault & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Matico Capsules and Injection.
Renowned Phsicians prescribe Grimault's Matico Injection as the most active, and at the same time the most inoffensive, remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication, have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving Nausea.

DUSART'S
Syrup of Lacto-Phosphate of Lime.
Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to feeble subjects, Convalescents, Old People, and Rickety Children who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Indian Cigarettes.
Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Guarana.
A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS:

SMITH, STANISTREET & CO.	CALCUTTA
BATHGATE & Co.	Do.
BONNERJEE & Co.	Do.
NUBIN CHUNDER SEN & SON	Do.
BARRIE & Co.	MADRAS
TREACHER & Co.	BOMBAY.
MADON & Co.	Do.
RIGGS & Co.	BANGALOR

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the sole inventor, and it is therefore evident that, as he has never published the formula, anything else sold under the name Chlorodyne must be a piracy.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis have failed to discover its composition.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe sufferir. and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865,) that in nearly every case F. Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866:—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera:—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.

N. B.—Every bottle of genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government stamp the name of the inventor,
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE.
Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d
J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C.
Sole Manufacturer.

TELEGRAMS.

DEATH OF THE NAWAB ZIR GHULAM HOSEIN KHAN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, March 29.

The Nawab Zir Ghulam Hosein Khan died yesterday. The Viceroy has sent a message of condolence to his family.

ALL QUIET IN KANDAHAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, March 29.

News received from Kandahar, dated March 28, reports that all is quiet there.

REPORTED SIEGE OF HERAT.

A report is current that Sartip Nur Muhammad Khan, with the Kandahari troops, has joined Sirdar Muhammad Hashim Khan in rebellion against Ayoub, and that Herat is besieged.

THE TAIMUNIS.

The Taimunis are also said to have attacked Sirdar Abdul Wahab Khan at Taiwara.

NEIGHBOURHOOD OF HERAT DISTURBED.

A son of Khan Agha, with some Taimunis and Turcomans, is said to be plundering the country in the neighbourhood of Herat.

INTERTRIBAL RAIDS.

A traveller from Zamindwar says that the Bagheranis recently attacked a neighbouring tribe of Hazaras, and that after a fight in which several were killed on each side, the Hazaras were defeated.

THE WEATHER.

The weather is warm; heat increasing daily.

ABDUL WAHAB KHAN.

It would appear that the report of the death of Abdul Wahab Khan, son of Mir Afzal Khan, is unfounded.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE BASUTO WAR.

LONDON, March 28.

Advices from the Cape state that a party of 500 Basutos made a successful raid on the Colonial camp, capturing many horses and cattle. The Colonial loss was slight.

March 29.

Fighting of a desultory character continues in Basutoland. Major Lawrence has been killed in the Leribe district.

ILLNESS OF THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.

LONDON, March 29.

The Earl of Beaconsfield is very ill.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.

The House of Commons last night read a second time the Bill for the abolition of corporal punishment in the army.

THE LAWSON-LABOUCHERE CASE.

The jury in the Lawson-Labouchere case have been discharged without giving a verdict.

CAPITULATION OF POTCHEFSTROM.

Latest advices from Natal state that news had been received of the capitulation of the Potchefstrom garrison upon the day on which the peace conditions between the Boers and the British were signed. The garrison did not capitulate until after severe fighting had taken place on both sides. The British loss was eighteen killed and ninety wounded. Three thousand rounds of ammunition and two guns were captured by the Boers.

RUSSIA.

St. PETERSBURG, March 28.

An Imperial Manifesto has been issued stating that the Grand Duke Vladimir has been named Regent in case of the Emperor of Russia's death during his son's minority.

LORD BEACONSFIELDS ILLNESS.

LONDON, March 29.

A bulletin issued this morning respecting the Earl of Beaconsfield's illness states that his Lordship passed a restless night last night and is suffering from a severe attack of gout and asthma.

GREEK WAR PREPARATIONS.

ATHENS, March 29.

A Greek army corps has been ordered to the frontier.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, March 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

LISBON, March 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 27th.

LONDON, March 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 7-16d.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	84¼
4½ do.	do.	91¾
3 do.	Consols for account	100
5 do.	French Rente, 1872	121
Bar Silver		52¼d.
3½ per cent.	Sterling Loan	102¾

Arrivals—Potomac and Sumatra.

The discussion of the question of the tramway extension to Grant-road was resumed at the meeting of the Town Council yesterday. Eventually, the following resolution proposed by Colonel Hancock, and seconded by Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, was unanimously adopted:—"That the report of the Works Committee, dated the 22nd instant, regarding the proposed extension of tramways, be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for disposal, in connection with the resolution passed by the Corporation on the 26th instant."

The annual meeting of the Indo-British Institution was held last evening in the Boys' School. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay presided. After some business of a routine character had been transacted, Lady Fergusson distributed prizes to the pupils, and short addresses were delivered by His Excellency the Governor, Hon. Justice West, and Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell.

In *Burke's Peerage* we find the following particulars respecting the new Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army:—"Arthur Edward, lieut.-gen., late 95th foot, C. B., Knight of the Legion of Honour, and of the Medjidie and equerry to the Queen, b 2 March, 1828; m 30 December, 1858, Mary-Georgiana Frances, eldest daughter of the late Col. the Hon. A. F. Ellis and has Arthur Henry, late page of honour to her Majesty, b 12 October, 1859; Alberta Mary; Mary; and another daughter."

Pressure on our space compels us to hold over the concluding portion of our account of H. E. the Governor's tour.

Mr. Mahadeo Govind Ranade, who acted as Second Presidency Magistrate during Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's absence, has been again appointed first-class Subordinate Judge at Poona.

Pirozbai, daughter of Mr. Ruttonji Jamshedji Parukh, having been restored (as we have already announced) to her parents by the Zenana Mission School authorities, on the writ of *Habeas Corpus* issued by Mr. Justice West on Saturday last, Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardesheer and Hormusjee, appeared before the court yesterday, and said that the case had been amicably settled, and that he was instructed to make no application for costs.

The weekly statement of the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department regarding the state of the season and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ending the 22nd March, 1881, reports:—Rain has fallen during the week in parts of Madras, the Punjab, Central India, the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, Assam, and Bengal. It was plentiful in many districts of Bengal and a few districts of Assam, the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces. Hail-storms were experienced in parts of the North-Western Provinces, and Central Provinces, causing slight damage. Rabi harvesting continues. Prospects on the whole are good. Public health has been generally satisfactory, though fever, small-pox, measles, cholera, and cattle-disease are reported from places.

The investigation into the charges against Muhamad Hyat Khan, C. S. I., at Peshawar, the *Civil and Military Gazette* believes, is drawing to a close, and there can be no doubt that the result is eagerly looked for by Europeans and natives alike. The last of the witnesses for the prosecution was examined last week, and those for the defence are now being heard. The proceedings at Peshawar were not intended to constitute a trial in the ordinary sense of the word. They are a preliminary investigation into charges made by persons in Afghanistan; and on the result of this investigation will, we understand, depend whether any charges are framed against Muhamad Hyat Khan, or whether he will be considered the victim of Afghan perjury.

A correspondent, writing from Peshawar to the Allahabad paper, says that the state of the Grand Trunk Road between Khyrabad and Peshawar is perfectly disgraceful. No trace of a metalled road can be seen, and the damage to wheeled conveyances is excessive. Seeing that the railway line is not likely to be open till October or November next, the sooner the Grand Trunk Road is put into repair the better.

Regarding the new Military Member of Council, the *Pioneer* notes:—General Wilson's last command in India was the Peshawar Brigade. He is a man of strong purpose and decided opinions, and is convinced that the Indian Army needs many reforms. His experience in the India Office, our contemporary thinks, should enable him to work hand in hand with the home authorities; and his inclinations will lead him to use his opportunity not for his own advancement or for the sake of a small *entourage*, but for the good of the service at large.

The force under General Kennedy will, the *Pioneer* believes, rendezvous at Tank, and thence march rapidly into the Mahsud Waziri country. The reserve will first assemble at Dehra Ismail Khan, though the officers ordered to join it have to report themselves at Rawulpindi. A number of skilled signallers from European regiments will accompany the force. Preference is wisely given to men who had experience in Afghanistan. Captain Harris, 70th Regiment, has been appointed Superintendent of Signalling with the reserve. It is expected that the Waziris will make a considerable show of resistance. The expedition is meant to rush in, destroy the crops, and rush out: indeed, judging from the numerical weakness of the column, it could hardly be much else. General Kennedy's force is hardly strong enough to coerce the Waziris—by an occupation of their country—into coming to our terms. This, however, is how we managed the Jowaki Expedition, the wholesome remembrance of which doubtless kept the Afridis quiet during the Kabul war.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on March 6:—The Government appears to have finally resolved to abolish the Press Commissionership, as the officer holding that appointment has received notice that he is not to accompany the Viceroy to Simla. No answer has yet been given to the memorial praying for the retention of the office presented by 123 journals. Even the Indian Government has seldom before ventured upon so high-handed and contemptuous a defiance of public opinion. Only four papers of any position have refused to sign the memorial, and the editor of one of these has submitted a separate petition stating that he felt he could not sign, as he had objected to the way in which the office was worked during Mr. Lethbridge's absence, but that now Mr. Lethbridge has returned to his duty, he believes the institution may be made one of great public utility, and should be continued.

The Queen telegraphed to Maritzburg expressing her deep sympathy for Lady Colley in the sad loss she has sustained. It is her Majesty's wish that special provision should be made for Lady Colley, who has additional claims, she being the daughter of a distinguished general officer. It is the intention of her Majesty to give Lady Colley a suite of apartments at Hampton Court Palace.

Ayoub Khan has more than once—said Lord Hartington, in the House of Commons on March 8—communicated with the Government of India protesting his innocence in regard to the murder of Lieutenant Maclaine, and asserting his absolute ignorance of it until his arrival at Herat; but he was unable to say whether these protestations have or have not been considered satisfactory by the Indian Government.

M. Victor Hugo, who is a Senator, on taking his seat for the first time since his birthday anniversary, received a flattering reception from the Republican members of the Upper House. The Senate was discussing the Interminable Customs Tariff Bill when he entered. The Left immediately rose in a body and rushed towards him, cheering and shaking his hands. The Right remained motionless. When the excitement had calmed down the Poet said, "I did not expect this ovation, which has deeply moved me. In fact, I am so affected that I cannot find words to express my gratitude. Thank you, profoundly, for this mark of esteem and affection." The Left again burst out into cheering, and the sitting was suspended for a few minutes. On resuming business M. Leon Say, the President, said, "Genius has taken its seat. The Senate has applauded, and it will now continue its deliberations."

A writer in *Vanity Fair* understands that Sir Garnet Wolseley wrote his article in defence of short service in the *Nineteenth Century* at the direct instigation and invitation of certain persons high in authority at the War Office, who desired to remove the deep impression created by Sir Frederick Roberts's speech. Under these circumstances it is not wonderful that Mr. Childers should have declined to take any notice of the breach of the Queen's Regulations for which he was himself to blame. But what *is* awkward is that the publication of the article should immediately have been followed by an announcement that Sir Garnet is to be raised to the peerage. To make a man a peer because he has violated the Queen's Regulations in order to befriend a party is too barefaced an abuse of power.

The following is from the *World*:—So he has gone through at last, our young friend! It was inevitable, was it not? I knew him when, a humble youth, he thought himself in luck's way indeed to get 100*l*. a year and the run of his teeth as assistant-secretary to the newly-formed club. Then he played and won, played and lost, played and won again; but never was sensible enough to make a nest-egg, and only speculate a portion of his winnings. The old, old story! He has lost heavily, and is *non est*. But that rumour as to his having borrowed largely from his friends and carried off the results is wholly untrue. His shoulders are not very broad, and the burden on them is quite enough without exaggerated *canards*.

An interesting statement with reference to our policy in Southern Afghanistan was made by Lord Hartington in the House of Commons on March 4, in replying to a question by Sir H. Tyler, as to whether her Majesty's Government had yet made, or had any immediate prospect of making, any arrangements for the permanent and peaceful settlement and government of Southern Afghanistan, which would justify the withdrawal of the British forces from Kandahar during the present season. Lord Hartington said:—In answer to this question I have to point out that the permanent and peaceful settlement of Southern Afghanistan is not an indispensable preliminary to the withdrawal of the British forces from that country. Indeed, it is quite possible that in consequence of the unhappy state of things brought about by the late war, anything like a permanent or peaceful settlement must be almost indefinitely postponed. Arrangements, however, are in progress which her Majesty's Government—fully recognising the importance, if possible, of introducing a settled Government in Afghanistan—hope will be conducive to that end. I do not think it will be to the advantage of the public service that I should, for the present, enter into any detailed statement of what they are (cheers).

On the 14th March Sir David Wedderburn intended to ask the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies what arrangements have been made for the future detention of Cetywayo; what amount of liberty will be granted to him; and whether her Majesty's Government will allow him to be joined by such members of his family as he may wish to have with him.

"The Chiel" wrote in *Vanity Fair*, March 12:—I am informed on good authority that the terms offered by H. M. Government to the Boers are as follows:—I. That they shall lay down their arms. II. That they shall salute the British flag. III. That they shall restore all the arms and prisoners captured by them. IV. That they shall agree to certain conditions and securities for the just and humane treatment of the native tribes. V. That they shall agree to accept the nominal rule of H. M. Government. VI. That on these conditions they shall have actual and real independence secured to them. The negotiations are being actually carried on by telegraph, and it is expected that before General Roberts reaches Maderia they will be brought to a termination by a final agreement.

A scene in the Belgian Chamber is reported from Brussels. M. Woeste having animadverted on the discipline maintained in the army, the President, M. Guillery, called upon him to withdraw the words he had used in that regard. M. Woeste thereupon withdrew the expressions in question, and the President declared the retractation sufficient, but the Minister for Foreign Affairs rose, and, amidst the cheers of the majority, demanded that M. Woeste should be called to order. The President, however, declined to put the question to the vote, and as soon as the sitting was concluded resigned his post.

"A physician" wrote to the *Standard* of March 9 on the subject of "effervescent medicated drinks":—It has happened to me to see in my practice within the last few months a number of persons who have suffered from headache, indigestion, fulness of blood, and even graver symptoms, attributed by them to the use of some one or other of the many effervescing medicated drinks now so extensively advertised. I have every reason for believing that these persons were right in their opinions, and that the effects they felt were due to the indiscriminate use of such powerful drugs as phosphorus and iron, which, even though taken in limited quantities in liquids such as I have described, accumulate in the system when used for any length of time, and lead to results of very serious import. My object in writing to you is to suggest caution in the use of these beverages, even to the extent of seeking professional advice from time to time whilst they are being used.

The *World* wonders where *canards* are hatched, especially on Sundays. "One came flying from the City through the regions of the west on Sunday night, and caused exceeding perturbation at the Colonial Office and in the editorial bosoms of Fleet-street. It was to the effect that another battle with the Boers had taken place, and that Sir Evelyn Wood had been killed. Inquirers called at the War Office, and the people at the Colonial Office were even rung out of their beds at midnight to verify the rumour. However, no such news had arrived, and the last heard of General Wood was that he was in very good health, and had not yet been in battle."

Under the cheerful heading "Prospective Duels," the *Daily Telegraph* of March 7 published the following telegram from its Paris correspondent:—Two duels are on the *tapis*. It will be remembered that a little more than two months ago Comte Albert de Dion was condemned to a term of imprisonment for assaulting M. Aurélien Scholl, a writer on the *Evénement*, at Bignon's Restaurant. The Count, who has just left Mazas, has received a visit from MM. Lockroy and Clémenceau, acting on behalf of M. Scholl. He is quite ready to agree to a meeting, but on one condition, namely, that it shall take place outside the French frontier. The second quarrel occurred at the Chamber of Deputies, on Saturday, during the interpellation. M. Baihaut, a Republican member, having interrupted M. Clémenceau while he was addressing the House, the latter replied: "M. Baihaut, who came out so well during the last war, will contradict me in the tribune." The Extreme Left applauded loudly, and one of this group, the Comte de Douvill-Maillefeu, having cried out that Mr. Baihaut had made his escape to Russia, he exclaimed, "We shall settle that account before long." As soon as the sitting was over M. Baihaut sent two of his friends, MM. Labitte and Labuze, to M. de Douville-Meillefeu, who immediately named as his seconds MM. Clémenceau and Ballue. Great excitement is displayed on both sides, but it is thought that the difference may be made up. It appears that M. Baihaut, who is an engineer, really was in Russia during the war on important professional business—a fact that has been turned agains him on more than one ocasion, and not ably at the last elections.

MR. H. M. BIRDWOOD'S RETIREMENT FROM THE BENCH.

Mr. H. M. Birdwood, the news of whose acting appointment to the High Court Bench was received with universal approbation, retired from it yesterday, consequent on the return of Mr. Justice Pinhey by the mail-steamer.

At the rising of the first division of the High Court, Apellate Side, in which the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Birdwood presided yesterday, the Chief Justice, addressing the vakils, said:—Gentlemen, we lose to-day the services of my brother Birdwood, who retires from the Bench of the High Court. During the time he has been a member of this court, he has been a very able and efficient colleague, with whom it has always been a pleasure to work. We are sorry he is going now; but I hope it will not be long before he comes back again.

The Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Government Pleader, said.—My Lord, although your Lordship's observations were not expected, I may say at once on behalf of the Bar on this side of the Court that we thoroughly sympathise with all that fell from your Lordship in reference to the present retirement of Mr. Justice Birdwood; and we hope that the interval indicated by your Lordship will not be very long.

Mr. Justice Birdwood thanked the Chief Justice and the members of the Bar.

THE PORTUGUESE AND THE ENGLISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—"That little wretched mass of empty pomposity, where every cook and other menial is 'the Most Illustrious Senhor de Jesus,'" are the words in your to-day's issue, in allusion to Goa. Poor Goa! Only three centuries ago, when Goa was the capital of the Portuguese Empire in the East, and the British had not yet in India an inch of ground to stand upon, different language was used. But the wheel of fortune took a turn. The English were to the top, and the Portuguese went down to the bottom. Is this, however, a reason for the prosperous to insult those overtaken by adversity? History teaches us several such vicissitudes in a nation's fortunes. Your pride, your haughtiness may one day lead you to a retribution of a severe character; for the higher you rise the more painful is the fall. If a century hence the ghosts of the present generation return to Bombay or elsewhere and read in a Russian paper this city described as "that wretched little mass of pomposity, where every shopkeeper is a C. S. I. and Esquire," in the same proportion as every Goanese cook is "the Most Illustrious Senhor," how will they enjoy it? *Festina lente.*

JEREMIAH.

Bombay, March 26.

THE YEAR 1881.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I believe very few of the millions who began three months since to date their letters "1881" ever gave a thought to the strangeness of this new grouping of figures? Yet, another such combination will not happen in the Christian Chronology before the year 11811, just 9,930 years hence. Besides the well-known prophecy of Mother Shipton—which may have a more occult meaning than is generally supposed—our year 1881 offers that strange fact hitherto noticed, that from whichever of four sides you look at its figures—from right or left if written horizontally, or from top or bottom if arranged vertically—you will always have before you the same mysterious and kabalistic number of 1881. And truly kabalistic it is, being the correct number of of the three figures which have most perplexed mystics and Christians for no less than sixteen or seventeen centuries; among the rest the great Newton, who worked over the problem a considerable number of years. The year 1881, in short, is the number of the Great Beast of the *Revelation*, the number 666 of St. John's *Apocalypsis*—that Kabalistic Book, *par excellence!*

See for yourself: 1+8+8+1 make 18; 18 divided thrice gives the three times six, or, placed in a row, 666, "the number of a man; and his number *is* six hundred three score *and* six."

And now "Here is Wisdom. . . . Let him who hath understanding" then find out the relation that "Mystery, Babylon the Great the Mother. . . . ."—of all sorts of ugly things—has with A. D. 1881. Those who carry *Revelation* in their pockets know as little as the "heathen," since they could never tell us what the puzzle meant? And yet the Hebrew Kabalists understood the "Patmos Yoji." They knew well what he meant by his 666. Rabbi Gorodek, who, so far back as 1791, asserted the *Apocalypse* to be far older than Christianity, and endeavoured to prove John to be no other than Oannes,—the Chaldean Dagen or Man-Fish,—promised us the solution for this year.

Bombay, March 29. H. P. BLAVATSKY.

KAUN HAI?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to an extract copied from the *Statesman*, which appeared in your issue of the 27th, as to alleged imposture and swindling in Calcutta and Bombay by a person calling himself Beresford, as the para. may be productive of inconvenience to me and others, I would request you to insert this letter from me disclaiming all knowledge of what is referred to. I may add that I have taken measures to ascertain if there is any foundation for the statements contained in the para. in question. I am the more apprehensive of possible inconvenience, owing to the fact of my initials being H. W. and my brother's name being Marcus. I have myself lately arrived in India, and have never been in Calcutta. My brother, who is a Lieutenant in the R. A., arrives here in the Malabar this week.—Yours, &c.,

HUGH WHELER BERESFORD.

Byculla Hotel, Bombay, March 29, 1880.

TRAMWAY PERCENTAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In calculating what number of persons use the tramcars daily in Bombay, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik took the whole population of Bombay for he basis of his estimate, and said that as only 8,000 persons—under his curious mode of arriving at that figure—used the cars every day, it is only one per cent. of the whole population, which he took for granted at eight lacs. The conclusion he jumped at was that the tramways were so sparingly used that the institution was of no benefit to the whole public; it was of benefit to only an infinitesimal one per cent. of them! Statistics, it is said, sometimes lead to erroneous conclusions, if not properly used. Here is a glaring instance of this. They have even misled Mr. Mandlik, who always takes credit to himself for excessive caution and sagacity. I will simply put to him another conclusion, which he might as well draw under a similar process of reasoning. The Elphinstone High School is not attended by more than 800 boys. This is only one-tenth per cent. of the eight lacs of population of this city. The facilities afforded by this school are therefore not extensively availed of. Would Mr. Mandlik, under these circumstances, recommend that the school be done away with? In every statistical calculation, we must first see that all the conditions are satisfied. We must find the number of boys in Bombay requiring education before we strike a percentage. In the same way, Mr Mandlik should find the number of persons requiring tram locomotion before he pronounces what percentage of them actually use such means of locomotion. What has Mr. Mandlik to say to all this?

March 26. TRAM-TRAVELLER.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Chiarini's Circus, 3-30 p. m.
Bombay Arya Sumaj, Anniversary Celebration, at Mr. Vishnoo's school, 5 p.m.
Distribution of Prizes, Byculla Schools, this evening.
Fort Reading Room and Library, Annual Meeting, 6 p.m.
Band, B. V. R. C., Apollo Bunder, this evening.
Address by the Rev. T. St. Wynkoop, S. Andrews, Fort, at 8 p.m.
Chiarini's Circus, 9 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, "False Shame," 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived—The following vessels arrived on the 28th inst:—Cohanim (s), from Newcastle; Hazara (s), Kurrachee. Yesterday:—Sumatra (s), Venice; Lord Jeffery, (s), Cardiff; Oorun, (s), Cutch. H. M. S. Euryalus, Jashk.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Glenrath (s), to Dunkirk, Punjaub (s), Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; Vorwaerts (s), China.

Mission Work.—An address on mission work in Japan and China will be given by the Rev. T. S. Wynkoop (of Washington) in St. Andrew's Church, Fort, at eight o'clock this (Wednesday) evening.

Music at the Apollo Bunder.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March	Strangers yet	Basquit.
Overture	Nozze de Figaro	Mozart.
Grand Selection	La Sonnambula	Bellini.
Walzer	Morgenblatter	Strauss.
Quadrille	Arabesken	Budik.
Galop	Feldpost Relais	Piefke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Byculla Schools.—The following is the programme of songs for the Byculla Schools prize-delivery this evening:—

Part Song	Over Meadow	Donizetti.
Part Song	To the Harp	Verdi.
Part Song	The British Tar (from "H.M.S. Pinafore")	A. Sullivan.
Part Song	Has Sorrow	Irish.
Part Song	The Rovers	F. Abt.
Part Song	The Hunter	F. Kucken.
Part Song	Rowing	V. Wallace.
Round	A. Southerly Wind.	Sir H. Bishop.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Wingates, Joseph Vixey, and Kate entered the dock yesterday.

Tulsi Lake.—The height of water in the Tulsi Lake up to 6 a. m. on Sunday, the 27th instant, was 30·67 feet.

Theft from the Education Society's Press.—Mr. Banks of the Education Society's Press, Byculla, reported to the police on Monday last the theft of a quantity of type, valued at Rs. 100.

Notice.—The sixth anniversary of the Bombay Arya Sumaj will be celebrated behind the house of the late Hon'ble Jugonnath Shunkerset, in Mr. Govind Vishnoo's school, to-day (the 30th inst.), at 5 p. m. precisely. The public are invited to attend.

Arrival of the Raja of Bhurtpore.—H. H. the Raja of Bhurtpore, Jeswunt Singh Bahadoor Jung, G. C. S. I., arrived in Bombay on Monday last, accompanied by seventy-five armed followers. His Highness has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Tardeo.

Committed to the Sessions.—Tatia Balloo, an old offender, was yesterday committed by Mr. C. P. Cooper for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing a purse, containing two receipts for Rs. 60, from the pocket of Tyeb Ally Ebrahim, while passing along Khojah street, on the day previous.

A Dishonest Servant.—Angelo Vaz, a servant in the employment of Mr. W. B. Green, of the Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder, was convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday of stealing a bottle of Henessy's brandy, valued at Rs. 3-12, the property of his master. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Return of the Euryalus.—The flagship Euryalus, 1,268 tons, 16 guns, Captain Richard King, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Jashk, which port she left on the 24th inst. After leaving Bombay the Euryalus went to Goa, Kurrachee, and the Gulf ports. While she was at Muscat there was an outbreak of small-pox on board. The Sultan of Muscat visited the ship. The Euryalus fired a salute of 17 guns yesterday evening on the departure of His Excellency General Warre, late Commander-in-Chief.

A Breach of the Port Act.—Mr. Moffatt, Superintendent of Water Police, appeared yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, and obtained summonses against Captain H. Harris, of the s. s. Tenedos, Dadabhoy Cooper, landing agent, and Itto Somo, the tindal of a barge, charging defendant No. 1 with unloading from his ship into a barge a number of cases of gun-cotton, percussion caps, fuzes, and detonators, contrary to Sections 16, 17, and 18 of the Indian Port Act XII. of 1875, and defendants Nos. 2 and 3 with receiving the above articles into their barge, in contravention of the same sections. The summonses were made returnable on the 6th proximo.

"Offensive Personalities."—"When you cannot argue, abuse." Dr. Cook seems to have acted upon this principle when at the last meeting of the Municipal Corporation he tried to give a reply to the speech of Mr. Geary against the C. D. Act. The Doctor, instead of meeting Mr. Geary's facts and figures directly in the face, adopted the very questionable policy of lecturing the Corporation on the necessity of discussing these questions without going into what he chose to style "offensive personalities." We have searched in vain for at least one instance of these "offensive personalities" in Mr. Geary's speech or the speeches of those who supported his motion. On the other hand, the real offender seems to have been Dr. Cook himself.—*Indu Prakash.*

The "Statesman" Defence Fund.—We regret to hear that the amount at the credit of the "*Statesman* Defence Fund" with the Bank of Bombay is still very small. It is a reproach to our city that this should be so. The fine manly letter on Hyderabad affairs from Sir George Yule will suffice to convince any doubter there might be that the cause for which the London monthly and its editor are being prosecuted is not only sound and true, but one of first-class political importance. Surely some of our public-spirited citizens in Bombay, aided by the chiefs in Western India, will sturdily make up the fund with the Bank of Bombay to a respectable amount. The patriotism of these classes should produce a sum equal to a tithe of the Military Relief Fund; and that would suffice.—*Ibid.*

THE ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

The annual general meeting in connection with this institution was held on Monday evening, and was well attended. The band of the 25th Regiment N. I. was in attendance, and a guard of honour of blue-jackets from H. M.'s ship Crocodile was drawn up at the principal entrance to the building to receive H. E. Sir James Fergusson, who kindly presided over the meeting. His Excellency on his arrival was shown over the building, and expressed his satisfaction with all the arrangements.

In opening the meeting, His Excellency mentioned that apologies for non-attendance had been received from H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, who, on account of the great pressure of military duties, was unable to attend. The Bishop of Bombay had also sent an apology, a bad cold, which had taken away his voice, being the cause of his absence.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. G. Mayhew, read the 43rd annual report of the directors for 1880:—

In inviting a reference to the balance sheet, the directors are glad to be able to report that the income has sufficed to meet the current expenses, and leave a small balance at credit. The wood and iron-work not having been painted or varnished since the building was first occupied, the directors have had it all painted with the exception of some of the doors, which have been varnished. The total cost of these repairs will be about Rs. 1,000, and will be a charge upon the balance at credit of the account closed to 31st December. Mr. Stevens kindly superintended the work. The total daily number of officers and seamen of all ratings who boarded in the Home during 1880, as will be seen from the appendix, was 10,683, the daily average being 29·18, a falling off compared with former years consequent upon so few seamen arriving and being discharged at the port during the year. The daily total for the year of destitute seamen accommodated in the Home was 928, many at the instance of the Shipping Master on subsistence money contributed by the Board of Trade, and others were supported from the funds. The crew of the barque Mahableshwar, which was totally wrecked on the island of Ancutta on the night of the 15th June last, were admitted into the Home in two parties. The first party consisted of the mate, carpenter, and five seamen, who left the island in an open boat after being there for nearly a month, and were picked up by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Madura, three days after they had left the island. The second party included the captain, second mate, and twelve seamen, who left the island a day or two after they were wrecked, and proceeded to another island in its vicinity, from which they were rescued by the steamer Ash, which was sent by Government to search for them, and arrived in Bombay on the 31st July. Each of the crew was provided with a complete change of clothing by the Shipping Master, and when it became known that they had arrived quite destitute, their needs were liberally supplied by the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Alfred Bayliss, H. E. Jacomb, Captain W. T. Crockett, Messrs. A. C. Acworth, R. Henesey, R. Chamberlain, James Greaves, Henry Stead, J. R. Deane, J. E. Bodger, J. R. Campbell, C. P. Cooper, C. A. Winter, Captain R. S. Simpson, Messrs. G. Manson, G. R. Purvis, A. H. Harvey, W. Nicol, and J. P. Sturrock. The crew of the steamer Amelia, numbering 20, wrecked at the Laccadive Islands, were admitted into the Home, but as they had saved their effects, relief was not necessary. The crews of both vessels were maintained in the Home at the usual rate by the Board of Trade through the Shipping Master, and were either re-shipped in their usual capacity, or sent home as distressed seamen with the usual outfit for those requiring it. The Home has been visited by several gentlemen during the years, who have expressed themselves as being well pleased with the arrangements for the comfort of the inmates. The health of those accommodated in the Home during the year has been very good, the percentage of sick being 56 of the total number. The honorary medical officer has, with his usual promptitude, responded to the few urgent calls made upon him, and the directors cordially accord him their best thanks for his kindly services. Dr. Cassim's annual report is appended. Arrangements for messing and the canteen have continued, on the usual footing, and have given satisfaction. Ample newspapers and periodicals have been supplied from the interest on the Henry Memorial fund and gratuitously during the year, and the directors tender their best thanks to the following gentlemen for their kindness in having regularly supplied them:—Messrs. C. W. L. Jackson, J. E. Bodger, John Fleming, J. Cruddas, R. E. Brunton, J. P. Sturrock, and Claridge and Co. The honorary chaplain has been unremitting in his ministrations to the seamen, and the directors offer their best thanks to him. The chaplain's annual report appears in the appendix. The Shipping Master, the directors are pleased to say, has continued to encourage seamen discharged before him to use the Home during their stay in port, and in offering him their best thanks, would repeat what they have placed on record in former years, that it is in a great measure attributable to his co-operation that much of the success of the institution is due. During the year the comforts of the Home have been largely availed of by seamen on liberty from their ships. A return of the number of meals taken and beds occupied by them appears in the appendix. His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, has kindly consented to become a patron of the Home, and has also qualified as a life member. Several changes have taken place in the personnel of the board of directors during the year. Messrs. John Fleming, John Gordon, and W. H. Walker have accepted seats at the board, in the place of Captain John Dixon, deceased, and to fill vacancies Messrs. H. W. Uloth and W. G. Mayhew have also joined, the former accepting the post of honorary treasurer, the latter that of honorary secretary, in succession to Mr. A. Tait and Lieut J. M. Brebner, resigned. By the death of Captain J. Dixon the Home has lost a steady and influential supporter, who by his untiring exertions and warm interest evinced in all appertaining thereto contributed greatly to its welfare. Lieutenant Brebner resigned the honorary secretaryship upon leaving Bombay for Karachi, and the directors felt it their duty to place on record in the minutes of their meeting noticing his resignation, their high appreciation of zealous services to the Home, extending over a period of nine years. The directors (Messrs. Morland Carew, Clark, Crockett, Parker, Jackson, Stevens, Weir, Graham, Adams, and Uloth) also presented to him a silver cup as a souvenir of his long association with them. Mr. A. Tait resigned the treasurership on leaving for England, and the directors conveyed to him their best thanks for his very valuable services, extending over a considerable period. The directors, in concluding their report, would again bear testimony to the zealous and efficient manner in which Mr. Lauder has continued to conduct his duties as superintendent—thus fully meriting their continued confidence.

The Rev. R. F. Winter, the chaplain, in his annual report stated:—I have conducted divine service in the Library on Sundays at 6 P. M. The number of those attending the services has been larger than during the preceding year. I am pleased to say the harmonium has been more used at these services during this year, and it has, I am sure, added to the attendance. I have on Thursday evenings had a kind of singing class which the residents in the Home seem to have enjoyed very much. My best thanks are due to Mrs. Hewett for her kindness in presiding at the harmonium on these occasions. On Christmas Day I had service at 7 A. M., at which I am pleased to say more than two-thirds of the then residents in the Home attended. I have succeeded in knowing personally more of the officers and seamen during the past year than at any previous time. Those attending the services have always conducted themselves in a satisfactory manner, and have followed the church service very well. I take this opportunity of thanking all who have assisted me either by playing the harmonium or leading the singing and so making the services more cheerful. As usual, the bell is rung for a short time before the service commences, and the books and newspapers which are on the table are removed. I take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Lauder and his assistant for the cheerful way in which they have always rendered me every assistance in my work in the Home.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner, in the absence of the Lord Bishop, moved that the report and statement of accounts be adopted and circulated in the usual way.

The Rev. Dr. Evans seconded the resolution, and remarked that he was glad to see that the suggestion made by Sir Richard Temple that the services should be made attractive by means of a harmonium had been carried out. The instrumental music had certainly made the services much more cheerful, and seamen more than any other class preferred a musical to a plain service.

The Hon. Justice Kemball moved the next resolution, which was to the effect that the meeting desired to express its gratitude for the advantages which the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home and similar institutions had conferred on seamen for many years past, and cordially approved of the means adopted by the directors to promote their interests and well-being. The objects of the Sailors' Home had been referred to, and he might perhaps be permitted to read them. They were as follows:—"The objects of the institution are to provide for seamen frequenting the port of Bombay board and lodging at a moderate charge; to protect them from imposition and extortion; to encourage them to husband their hard-earned wages; to provide them, through the Superintendent of the Home, with a safe depository for their savings, and a medium of remitting the same with security to their friends at home; to promote their moral, intellectual, and professional improvement; and to afford them the opportunity of religious instruction. It is conducted on principles of order, comfort, and liberality; and no restraint is exercised beyond that which common prudence and mutual interests require. The Home is also a refuge for the shipwrecked and distressed marine." He was sure this statement would appeal to the sympathy of all present, especially to those who, like himself, had known Bombay for very many years past, and who had witnessed in the streets of this city sights which were a disgrace to the religion and nationality of Englishmen. They were happy to know that a very different state of things now existed, and this was due in a large measure to the establishment of the Sailors' Home and similar institutions. He was sure they would, as asked to do in the resolution, cordially approve of the means adopted by the directors to promote the interests and well-being of the sailors. He could not give better expression to the opinion he entertained of the advantages of the Sailors' Home, and the admirable manner in which the directors had performed their duty, than by expressing his desire and intention of qualifying as a life member. (Applause.)

Captain Kemp, B. R. V., seconded the resolution, and in doing so he could only express his pleasure that the European community of Bombay recognised clearly the importance of making provision for the welfare of the seamen who entered this port. He could not help feeling that the benefits conferred on the seamen in Bombay and other parts of the world were shared in an indirect manner by all.

Mr. J. K. Bythell moved a resolution thanking the friends and supporters of the institution for their contributions and other tokens of interest in the Home. The work of the friends who took such a kind interest in the Home was a labour of love, and they would object to have it made the text of anything like a laudatory speech. He said a "labour of love," because he knew enough of his fellow countrymen to be sure that they one and all felt great affection for and profoundly grateful to the British sailor. He thought they one and all realised the fact that if it were not for the supremacy of our Imperial and mercantile services, Britons in their little island at home would be absolute nobodies. The services of our Imperial Navy were household words among them, and they realised that without that navy the British Empire of which they were all so proud would have no existence. But he was not sure that they all so fully recognised the immense value to England of her mercantile navy. They all had a sort of idea that England owned a great many merchant ships and steamers, but they did not, as a rule, realise what an enormous mercantile navy England possessed. He himself had not realised it until last year, when he read an article published in the London *Times* which gave a comparative statement of the mercantile navies of the world. That article stated that the effective tonnage and carrying capacity of British merchant ships was something like 16 million tons, and that the combined mercantile navies of all the rest of the world had only a carrying capacity of 11 million tons. So that England actually owned nearly half as much again of mercantile shipping tonnage as all the other kingdoms of the world put together. Some of them remembered when the Suez Canal was opened it was said that it would prove the deathblow to the English mercantile marine, and that ships, instead of going to Liverpool and London and other ports, would go direct to the Continental ports. It was inevitable that they should do so; but all the dreary prophecies about England's mercantile marine supremacy being done away with had been falsified. There must be an immense amount of energy and enterprise displayed by everybody connected with the British mercantile marine, seeing other Governments were doing all they could to foster their mercantile navies. One country gave a bounty on home-built shipping, another prohibited the use of foreign shipping, and another gave large subsidies to steamers which could not be called mail-steamers. But in spite of all these things, the British mercantile marine held its own against the shipping of other countries, bolstered up as it was by their Governments. It was justifiable that English men should take extreme pride in their mercantile as well as their Imperial Navy. It was not wonderful that Englishmen living in India were willing to do all that lay in their power to promote the health and comfort of sailors standing in need of their assistance.

Mr. Martin Wood seconded the resolution, and observed that the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home was an honour to the first port in the East. It was easy for him to say a word on behalf of British sailors, as his boyhood happened to be spent in a port on the stormy East Coast of England, and he was therefore familiar with their character. With regard to the liberality of the subscribers to the institution, he would observe that His Excellency had come to the presidency at a fortunate time. The famine had passed away, and the Afghan war was closed; but the past four or five years had been a time of great trial, and public institutions were with difficulty kept in a state of efficiency. He noticed among the subscribers the name of only one native gentleman, that of their respected sheriff, and though they had in Bombay hardly any native shipowners, the merchants of Bombay were all interested in shipping and in all that concerned their imports and exports, and he thought a few of them should contribute to the institution.

The Hon. Justice West moved "that the retiring directors be re-elected. There was peculiar inappropriateness in his being selected to move almost any resolution connected with the Sailors' Home, for if anyone in Bombay was specially ignorant of all that concerned nautical affairs, he was that person. But the selection might be appropriate from another point of view, for if anybody had anything to do with committees in Bombay he was that person. He was placed on a great many committees, and he appreciated the exertions and the selfdenial which committeemen had often to exercise in carrying out the functions with which they were clothed. The Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, it might be necessary to remind some of those present, was not intended to be a charitable institution in the ordinary sense of that term. The ship officers and sailors who came there, except when picked up in a state of destitution, were paying members of what he might call one of the best clubs in India; they found there accomodation for which they paid a moderate price, and which, in a manner, enabled them to hold up their heads as respectable men. The institution was charitable in this sense, that the members of the Committee, and those who governed the institution, were prompted by the spirit of kindness and selfdenial, and wished to promote the health and happiness of those in a measure committed to their charge. In one sense it was charity for all those present to manifest their kind Christian interest in the welfare of a body of men whose merits had been well set before them by Mr. Bythell, and whose importance to their country they must all recognise. The work of the Committee was charity of a high order, for it not only conferred immediate benefit on those who received the fruits of their exertions, but made the men under their care feel that they were not lost sight of by their fellow countrymen, but that they were honoured and valued members of the community. He hoped the sailors of this port, as they moved about the world and found the British flag floating on every sea, would find in other ports the same kind feeling towards them, if not the same palatial accommodation, that they found in Bombay. He trusted these experiences would make them feel more and more an honest pride in the flag which they had to defend, and in the name which they bore. He trusted that their sailors would be greatly encouraged by the attentions lavished upon them, by the accommodation furnished to them in that building, and by the interest taken in their welfare. Since the last annual meeting at the Sailors' Home, things had happened in their history to which they had been unaccustomed for years. It was something to make people who looked at the gloomy side of things feel that perhaps the Nemesis of our national pride was at hand, and that our downfall as a nation was not far distant. He trusted there was no truth in such forebodings; if not it was the men who went about the world bearing our commerce and our name who had to set the matter to rights and to prove that England was still a great nation—as they hoped, the greatest in the world. He hoped their sailors would resolve never, so long as the memory of the past endured in England, to fall below the glory of their sires. The British seaman might well feel a pride in the service to which he belonged; he might feel a pride in it as the most practical emanation from and manifestation of his national existence, and he might therefore be buoyed up by the thought that any transient shade cast on our national glory was not likely to be more than merely transient. They should resolve that so far as lay in their power they would join hand in hand with every other class of their countrymen, with the determination that their name and country should be as great and glorious in the future as it had been in the past. (Applause) The economical value of institutions of this kind had at times been questioned. But if they looked at everything from a purely economical point of view, it would be difficult to find an argument that could not be confuted; and one might thank God that the whole world was not regulated by strictly economical considerations, for if it were it would be a miserable world to live in. An institution of this kind exercised an influence which permeated all classes of society from the highest to the lowest. Among the various avocations which the people pursued, the different degrees of sensitiveness which belonged to them, and the varied nature of the abilities with which they were endowed, there ran the precious vein of national unity. He trusted that the British sailor as he went over the world and found institutions like the Sailors' Home, with kind hearts ready to welcome him, would remember that he belonged to a great nation that felt a deep interest in him, and that he would strive to maintain in every possible way the honour and glory of his country. (Applause.)

Major-General Hewett briefly seconded the resolution.

Mr. F. Mathew proposed a resolution which, he said, would meet with the cordial support of the meeting. It was that the thanks of the meeting be accorded the directors. Seamen of all ranks came to Bombay, were received in a friendly manner, and got many comforts at the Home. The directors spared no efforts to meet the requirements of the British sailor, who deserved their respect and admiration. It was not necessary for him to dwell on their merits; the city of Bombay was the growth of their exertions, and the prosperity which it enjoyed was due solely to the enterprise of the mercantile marine, of which Mr. Bythell had given them such an interesting account.

The Rev. R. F. Winter seconded the resolution.

His Excellency the Governor said: We have thus gone through the formal course of this annual meeting, and I think one of the features of the meeting must present itself to us, namely, the keen interest shown in the institution by the most influential classes of this city. We have the leaders of every profession, and the most influential people in general society, testifying by their presence here this afternoon to the value which they attach to the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home. Everything connected with sailors, I think, is always popular, and we do not require anything to remind us that we are a maritime nation. Anything that is meant to be of good to sailors always finds popular sympathy, but the misfortune is that to within a comparatively short time that sympathy seldom took a practical shape. While we talked of the greatness of our mercantile marine and so forth, the seamen who are so invaluable, and whose respectability is of such importance, were allowed very much to take care of themselves. This taking care of themselves resulted in their going to the bad. A resolute man when afloat, the sailor ashore seemed a perfect child. The moment he set his foot on dry land, he appeared to lose his common-sense, unless some one took him in hand and prevented him falling into mischief. It was no wonder that sailors were inclined to kick up their heels a little after their long drudgery afloat; but it was a thousand pities to see them waste their hard-earned wages in a few days of dissipation and folly, which not only left them destitute, but implanted in them the seeds of disease and were the means of shortening their lives. The sailors of the navy and the mercantile marine are too apt to fall a prey to landsharks the moment they set foot on shore. We have heard complaints lately that the British seaman is about the worst man that could be got on boardship; but it strikes me, as I dare say it strikes many and more practical people, that there is nothing radically bad in the character of the British sailor, and it only requires some little effort to prevent the race deteriorating. So long as the stupid and evil practice continues of paying men in such a way that they are obliged to hang about the wharves, they will fall into the hands of men who offer to advance them money until they receive their wages, and then having fleeced their victims, hand them over to the tender mercies of the crimps to find them another ship. That will soon be a thing of the past, for some excellent people have attacked the chief point in this abomination. They have established on the Thames an institution by which all vessels coming from abroad and going up the Thames are by consent of the master boarded by their agents,—, all crimps being kept out of the ship,—, and the men are provided with railway passes and taken to their homes, the money due to them being paid to them when they arrive there. After a few further remarks His Excellency said:—We are more concerned to-day with the Royal Albert Sailors' Home, which is a part of the bevevolent, useful, and practical work by which we hope that the character of the British seaman will be raised. The men taught habits of respectability in such an institution as this, will spread their example, so that gradually the English sailor will be, not in the abstract and collectively, but practically and personally, a credit to his country. This is the first day that I have entered the walls of this institution. I have had an opportunity of inspecting the building before entering this room, and I was greatly pleased with what I saw. I have the greatest pleasure in following in the footsteps of those who have gone before me and in attending this meeting. It is desirable that a meeting should be held annually, because without it many of us would be apt to forget, and our interest might flag. This is the case with many of those institutions which for a time are flourishing and then decay. The Royal Alfred Sailors' Home shows no sign of decadence, and I cannot sufficiently express my sense of the good work done by those who come here unostentatiously and give their talents and services to the work of ministering to the comfort and general welfare of the sailors. The climate here makes people indolent and less inclined to work than they are at home; but the satisfaction such work as this will give will, I am sure, more than repay the workers for their services. His Excellency then went on to speak of the valuable services of Dr. Cassim, who treated with skill and kindness the sailors who come on shore ill, and who, with the carelessness of seamen in such cases, would not otherwise take steps to improve their health. There was also, he said, a great deal of good being done by the Harbour Mission. His Excellency concluded by saying:—I may be forgiven for advertising a concert which will be held on Tuesday next in aid of the funds of the Home. I think I may bespeak a numerous attendance, for the highest talent in Bombay will, as usual, be engaged in that concert, and it will not be any act of charity on our part, but an act of pure selfishness, to attend it. I have only now to wish the institution that success in the future that has attended it in the past. It is a magnificent "Home," and probably the humble sailor using it for the first time wonders what palace he has got into. But the fault of being palatial belongs to more than one of our buildings, in Bombay. When, however, the sailors find here a hearty welcome, wholesome food, a quiet resting place, and no restriction that is not necessary, they are able to feel at ease even in this splendid building. I am not suprised that those who once come to the Sailors' Home always return, if tney can. Speaking for myself, I am very happy be here to take part in this annual meeting. (Applause)

Capt. Morland proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency for presiding. He need not remind those present how much the well-being of the establishment depended upon the countenance given to it by the higher social classes of Bombay.

The meeting was then brought to a close.

HIGH COURT.—March 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

A SUIT AGAINST THE NURSEY MILLS.

BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA AND ANOTHER VS. THE NURSEY S. AND W. COMPANY.

The plaintiffs, the trustees under a deed of settlement executed by Mr. Kessowjee Naik on 12th October, 1866, sought to recover from the official liquidators of the defendant company Rs. 5,587-8 as rent for the use of certain warehouses or godowns situated on the south side of the Jail-road, and forming a portion of the trust settlement. The defendants denied that any of the goods manufactured by them were ever warehoused in the godowns in question. The Advocate-General and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Latham and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, for the defendants. The case was heard before his Lordship some days, and was adjourned, in view to an amicable settlement being come to. To-day his Lordship made an order to the following effect:—By consent, the liquidators undertaking that the plaintiffs should be allowed to prove in the winding-up of the four mill companies, against the New Alexandra Company for Rs. 1,357-8, against the Colaba Company for Rs. 1,362-8, and against the New Fleming Company for Rs. 1867-8, it is declared that the plaintiffs are entitled to prove against the defendants for Rs. 1,000 only. The defendants to pay the costs of the suit and the costs reserved by the order of 26th January, 1880. Defendants to be at liberty to apportion the costs hereby ordered to be paid by them and their own costs among the four mill companies.

(Before Sir Charles Sargent.)

THE EAST INDIA BANK'S AFFAIRS.

DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY VS. C. A. TURNER.

The defendant is the official liquidator of the East India Bank. The plaintiff had filed the suit against him to recover Rs. 24,000 and interest, moneys alleged to have been paid by the plaintiff some years ago in order to purchase the assets of the bank, which purchase, however, fell through. To-day a consent decree was made as follows:—Suit withdrawn without liberty to the plaintiff to bring another suit on the same cause of action. Each party to pay his own costs.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 11th MARCH.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Sumatra, Commander R. F. Brisce, arrived in harbour yesterday at 8 o'clock with the English mails of the 11th instant. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton.	
Lady Stewart's child, and Nurse	Miss Toussaint
	Mrs Corbett
Mr W R Hardey	Mrs Beville
Mr A Simpson	Mrs Baber
Mr J Ollis	Mrs Goldie
Mr A H Johnson	Major W D Stuart
Miss Johnson	Col A H Murray
Miss Richards	Surgeon-Major Monat
Miss Stuart	Mr Ternan
From Brindisi.	
Genl the Hon'ble A E Hardinge	Ven'ble Archdeacon Mathews
Capt the Hon'ble C R W Colville	Major-Genl G Campbell
	Lt-Col Young
Lady Stewart	Capt Eustace
Miss Stewart	Capt Hobday
Mrs White	Capt Greenstreet
Mr Irvine	Mr Justice Pinhey
Mr Hewson	Mr H M B Erskine
Mr Edwards	Mr T R Richmond
Mr Molesworth	Mr Momm
Two Misses Erskine	Mr J Black
Hon'ble T C and Mrs Hope	Mr W Weston
Mr and Mrs Grant	Mr W H Crowe
From Aden.	
Lieut-Col Walsh	Capt J Rowe, wife, and 2 infants.
Asst Surgn Cooper	

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 5TH TO 11TH MARCH INCLUSIVE.)

Prince George of Hesse, brother of the Duchess of Cambridge, died on Friday, aged 89.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers except Mr. Forster were present. Another Council was held on Monday, at which all the Ministers were present.

In the House of Lords on Friday the adjourned debate on Lord Lytton's motion respecting Kandahar was resumed by Lord Cranbrook, and was continued by the Duke of Argyll, who, with Lords Lawrence, Napier, Stanley of Alderley, and Granville, opposed the motion, in favour of which Lords Denman, Dunraven, and Beaconsfield spoke. Upon a division the motion was carried by 165 to 76. On Monday, the Archbishop of Canterbury moved for a Royal Commission to inquire into the constitution and working of the Ecclesiastical Courts. Lord Oramnore moved an amendment, but the motion, being supported by the Bishop of Peterborough, the Archbishop of York and the Lord Chancellor, was eventually agreed to without a division. On Tuesday the Alkali Works Regulation Bill was considered in Committee. Last night the Rivers Conservancy and Floods Prevention Bill was considered in Committee, and certain amendments were agreed to.

In the House of Commons on Friday, the adjourned debate on the Irish Arms Bill was resumed by Mr. Parnell, who defended the Land League from the attacks of the Home Secretary. Mr. Mitchell Henry, who followed, said the violent language of the representatives of the Land League was condemned by all honest men in Ireland. To this assertion Mr. A. M. Sullivan replied with great warmth, and the debate was continued for some hours, when, upon a division, Mr. M'Carthy's amendment was negatived, and the second reading of the Bill was carried by 145 to 34. On Monday the debate in Committee was resumed, and several divisions were taken on various amendments. After many hours' discussion, Clause 1 was agreed to on a division by 172 to 28. On Tuesday, after some sharp questioning of the Government with respect to Candahar and the negotiations with the Transvaal Boers, the Committee on the Irish Arms Bill was resumed. Numerous amendments were moved by Irish members, who urged their views with great warmth and energy of expression. Mr. O'Donnell was named by the Chairman as disobedient to his ruling, and, the matter having been reported to the Speaker, a motion for Mr. O'Donnell's suspension during the remainder of the sitting was carried by 143 to 32. The discussion was continued until a late hour, and was then adjourned. On Wednesday the discussion was resumed and continued until 3 o'clock, when, on Mr. Gladstone's motion, the remaining amendments were put without further debate, and all were negatived. After many questions on various subjects, and especially relating to Kandahar and the Transvaal, had been put and answered, the Report of Amendments to the Irish Arms Bill was proceeded with. At 10 o'clock, pursuant to a motion, proposed by Mr. Gladstone and agreed to by the House, the remaining amendments were put forth with, and divisions were taken upon them, a process which extended over nearly the whole remainder of the sitting.

The elevation of Lord Odo Russell to the peerage as Lord Ampthill and the appointment of Sir A. Hobhouse to be a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council were notified in Tuesday night's *Gazette*.

The House of Lords decided on Monday that the claim to the Dysart peerage, on behalf of an infant son of the late Lord Huntingtower, was not proved, and that William John Manners, son of Lord Huntingtower by his wife, formerly Miss Katharine Burke, was the lawful heir.

Sir H. M. Jackson, late M. P. for Coventry, died on Wednesday, aged 50, not having been sworn in since his appointment as a Judge.

The deatns are also announced of Mr. James Spedding, the biographer of Bacon, the result of injuries sustained through being knocked down by a cab; of Lady Raglan, widow of the Crimean General, aged 89; of Lord Hanmer; and of Mr. Waterhouse, formerly M. P. for Pontefract.

A large public meeting was held on Wednesday at Knightsbridge to protest against the evacuation of Kandahar. Among the speakers were Lord Elcho, M.P., Sir R. Peel, Sir R. Temple, Sir W. Palliser, M.P., and Colonel Malleson.

A Proclamation was published in the *Dublin Gazette* on Friday last declaring the counties of Clare, Galway, Kerry, Leitrim, Limerick, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo, and portions of the county of Cork to be placed under the operation of the Protection Act.

Since the Proclamation 18 persons have been arrested upon warrants issued by the Lord Lieutenant, and lodged in Kilmainham Gaol, near Dublin. Among them are Mr. Boyton, Mr. J. B. Walsh, and Mr. John Nally. Several other persons were arrested yesterday.

A farmer named Farelly was shot near Mullingar on Friday, and died shortly afterwards. The assailants were two men, strangers, it is believed, to the neighbourhood, and the cause of the crime is assumed to be the occupation of a farm by Farelly from which a previous tenant had been evicted.

Mr. P. J. Symth, M. P., in a published letter, has declared his profound disapproval of the action of the Land League and the introduction of women into political warfare.

At the weekly meeting of the National Land League, held in Dublin on Tuesday, additional subscriptions amounting to £1,443, including £1,200 from America, were reported to have been received during the last week.

A sadly long list of marine casualties is reported as the result of the recent heavy gales. It is calculated that on the east coast of Scotland at least 200 lives have been lost. The barque Cecilia was wrecked near Sunderland, and all on board perished. Similar disasters are reported from the Norfolk coast.

A snowstorm prevailed from Friday to Sunday in Scotland and the northern counties of England. Railway communication was greatly impeded, and in some places entirely suspended.

Obituary.—Surg.-Major F. J. Earle; Maj.-Gen. H. Roberts, Mad. Ret.; Lord Hanmer; Sir H. M. Jackson, late M.P.; General C. Ashmore (not Cashmore, as given last week); Vice-Admiral J. O. Johnson; Mr. S. Waterhouse, M.P.; Dowager Queen of Denmark; Dowager Lady Raglan; Countess Moretti (daughter of late Sir J. Bourke; Lady Keith Murray; the Hon. Mrs. R. Meade.

The Porte has appointed Mukhtar Pasha to act as third Commissioner in the negotiations with the Ambassadors at Constantinople. Two meetings have been held, but is to be observed until some definitive result be attained.

The Porte is proceeding with military and naval preparations. A large army is now collected in the north-western provinces, and four squadrons of vessels are being fitted out for service in Greek waters should a war break out.

In Greece, also, there are great military preparations, and horses have been purchased in Hungary for the Greek cavalry.

M. Gambetta has had an interview with President Grévy, and assured him that in supporting the Bill for re-introducing *Scrutin de Liste* he does not intend to manifest hostility towards the Ministry, notwithstanding their disapproval of the measure.

The Queen Dowager of Denmark died on Wednesday at Copenhagen.

The Portuguese Chamber, after protracted debate in secret sessions, approved on Tuesday, by 74 votes to 19, the Lorenzo-Marques Treaty, giving Great Britain access to South Africa through Delagoa Bay.

The town of Casamicciola, in the island of Ischia, situate in the Bay of Naples, was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake on Friday last. Most of the houses were thrown down, and it is believed that at least 800 lives were lost. Other slight shocks have since occurred.

A boat belonging to the Cerberus gunboat at Melbourne was accidentally blown up by a torpedo, and five of the crew were killed.

Sir E. Wood had an interview on Sunday with Joubert, the Boer leader, at which an armistice for eight days, with certain conditions for supplying the beleaguered towns, was arranged. The future conditions of peace remain to be discussed, but the Boers are said to be desirous of a pacific arrangement, as they are short of supplies and suffering from disease. It is expected that Sir E. Wood will, at an early period, have an interview with Kruger, one of the principal leaders, who has not yet replied to a former communication from Sir G. Colley. The President of the Free State has left Bloemfontein for Harrismith to assist in the peace negotiations.

Later accounts from Elmina state that the Ashantee King had repudiated all intention of attacking the British settlements or of provoking hostilities.

The newly-elected President of the United States, General Garfield, was formally installed at Washington on Friday last.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.	
Mr. J. E. Gill, B.C.S.	Lieut. T. W. J. M. George, M.S.C.
Mr. C.B. Williams, B. Uncov.	Mr. W.H. Brand, Bo. Uncov.
Major J. Chalmers, B. Unattached.	Col. J. C. Hobson, Bo. S.C.
Mr. R. K. Puckle, M.C.S.	Lieut.-Col. F. P. Bartholomew, Bo. S.C.
Lieut.-Col. D. W. Williams, M. Inf.	Major H. French, Bo. S.C.
Lieut. G.S. Baugh, M.S.C.	
GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.	
Mr. H. Horst, B. Uncov., 3 mo.	Mr. F. Search, B. Uncov., 6 mo.
Mr. G. H. Cooke, B. Uncov., 12 mo.	Major D. G. Pitcher, B.S.C. 3 mo.
Mr. A.H. Tyndall, B. Uncov., 6 mo.	The Rev. A.C. Lochee, Bo. E.E., 3 weeks.
PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.	
Mr. W.H. Parker, B. Uncov.	Lieut.-Col. P.J.F. Henslowe, Bo. Inf.
Mr. L. R. Burrows, M.C.S.	Lieut. F.G. Alexander, Bo. S.C.
Mr. C.G. Douglas, M. Uncov.	
The Rev. A.C. Lochee, Bo. E.E.	

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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ....Dollars 1,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT 2ND CARPENTER STREET IN KHETWADY.

On SATURDAY, the 9th proximo, Messrs. S. SHRICRISHNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the premises at 4 p.m., by order of the mortgagee, Hurichundra Antoba Charaiker, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Raghoba Arjoonji and Balcristna Raghoba.

All that moiety in a piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling hereditament and premises standing thereon, situated at Khetwady, in 2nd Carpenter Street, without the Fort, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-seven and seven-ninth square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,739, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 10, and bounded as follows: on or towards the east by the property of Kessow Darkaji and Ramchundra Narronjee, on or towards the west by the said 2nd Carpenter Street, on or towards the north by the house of Bhasker Manockji, and one or towards the south by the vacant ground of Damodher Ballaji.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 30th March, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The sale of the property in Hornby Row advertised to be held on the 6th April is postponed until further notice.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 7, Meadow Street, opposite the Convent Day School, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery, and glassware, &c., the property of N. Brandela, Esq., the same comprises thin stem glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated pickle, cruet, and breakfast frames, tea and coffee service, icepitchers, salver, table spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, Mappin's cutlery, and handsome french-polished furniture, comprising drawing-room, dining, pier, washhand and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy-folding, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, dumb waiter, chiffonier, toilet stands, teapoys, iron and wooden bedsteads, wardrobes, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, table and hanging lamp, table ornaments, flower vases, clocks, pictures, dressing glasses, iron safe, bath, and dispense room furniture, &c.

Property on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE MAZAGON BUNDER ROAD AT MAZAGON.

On FRIDAY next, the 1st April, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Dwarkadass Luloobhoy, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Bai Sereenbai Cursetjee, Mr. Bomanji Cursetji and Bai Dinbai Bomanjee Cursetjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the deed of mortgage, dated the 29th day of October, 1880.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or bungalow standing thereon, situate on the north side of Mazagon Bunder Road at Mazagon in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7[illegible] square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 206, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4; and bounded on the east by the house of Manuel Gonsalves, on the west by the Lawrence de Lima-street, on the north by the Dolkar street, and on the south by the Mazagon Bunder Road.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or stable standing thereon, situated on the Mazagon Bunder Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 98 and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 20, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No.—and bounded on the east and north by the Mazagon Bunder Road, on the west by the Government vacant ground, and the south by the sea.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 1st day of April, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1 A, Chowpatty, the valuable and handsome richly carved blackwood household furniture, best plated, glass and crockeryware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a miniature billiard table, handsome pictures, rich table ornaments, a collection of choice plants, &c., the property of F. Fischer, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, best plated curry dishes, cruet stands, table spoons and forks, bread basket, dish covers, table and chamber candlesticks, ivory handled table cutlery, and handsomely carved french-polished blackwood furniture, comprising drawing-room, dining, pier, card, washhand and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy low and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, teapoys, chiffonier, book-stands, fourposts bedstead, camp cot, baby's cradle, chest of drawers, almyra china camphor wood chest of drawers, wardrobes, clothes presses, dressing glasses, baby's dining table and chairs, hanging kerosine oil and argand lamps, a sweet-toned solid mahogany square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a mahogany miniature slate billiard table with balls and marking board, table ornaments, flower vases, pictures, photographic kit, bath dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, choice plants in pots, a large number of books, &c.

The property is on view, and catalogues will be ready to-morrow.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd April, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Road, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome carved and french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a light English-built brougham with a strong bay Arab horse, pictures, table ornaments, &c., the property of the Rev. C. W. Park.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES near the Trinity Chapel, Dhobie Talao, by order of Dyall Bhimjee, the Mortgagee, and with the consent of the Mortgagors, Suntookjee Sorabjee and Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee Suntook.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of April 1881, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following lots:—

LOT No. 1—All that piece of ground with the tiled shed standing thereon, formerly used as a Gymnasium-school, situate on the Sonapur Beach-road, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 85 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8,356, containing by admeasurement 38 feet and 6 inches in length, and 27 feet in breadth; and bounded on the north by the 4th Marine Lane, on the south by the property of Avabai, widow of Rustomjee Shapoorjee Watcha, on the east by the property of Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistry, and on the west by the Sonapore Beach Road.

Also a large piece of vacant ground situate at Sonapore Beach Road, in the undermentioned 25 lots:—

Lot Nos.	Length.		Breadth.		Square yards.
2	54	feet	16 to 16½	feet	97 4-9
3	54	..	16 to 16½	..	97 4-9
4	54	..	16 to 16½	..	97 4-9
5	60	..	28	..	186 6-9
6	60	..	22	..	146 6-9
7	60	..	20 to 21	..	136 6-9
8	60	..	30 to 20	..	166 3-9

By order of Dayal Bhimji and Furdoonjee Framjee Daver the Mortgagees, and with the like consent of the said mortgagors.

On MONDAY, the 4th day of April, 1881, at 3 o'clock.

Lot Nos.	Length.		Breadth.		Square yards.
9	66 to 56	feet	24	feet	155
10	56 to 55	..	21	..	148
11	55	..	24	..	146 6-9
12	55 to 54	..	24	..	145 5-9
13	84 to 81½	..	23	..	216 5-9
14	70½ to 81½	..	20½	..	185 1-9
15	70 4-12	..	24 to 23	..	183 4-9
16	70 4-12	..	24 to 23	..	183 4-9

By order of the said Dayal Bhimjee and with the like consent of the said mortgagors.

On TUESDAY, the 5th day of April 1881, at 3 o'clock.

Lot Nos.	Length.		Breadth.		Square yards.
17	48	feet	18	feet	96
18	46 to 40	..	24½	..	117
19	37	..	23½	..	96 5-9
20	36	..	21	..	84
21	36	..	21	..	84
22	36	..	21	..	84

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of April 1881, at 3 o'clock.

Lot Nos.	Length.		Breadth.		Square yards.
23	36	feet	21	feet	84
24	36	..	24	..	96
25	30	..	41	..	136 6-9
26	30	..	41	..	136 6-9

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Khunderao Morojee, Attorney for the Mortgagee, at his office, No. 11, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

On SATURDAY, the 9th April, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome carved and French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glasswares, oleographs and oil paintings, table ornaments, &c., the property of N. C. Richardson, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 16th April, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon near the Hamilton's Hotel, the valuable and handsome carved and french-polished blackwood, and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome circular glass-fronted miniature brougham, a very handsome magnificent large size flint glass aquarium with fountain pipes, &c., with gold fishes, real Dresden and bronze figures, rich table ornaments, a slate bed bagatelle table, choice plants in tubs, and pots, &c., the property of John S. Maidment, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 30th March, 1881.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

Subscribed Capital	£600,000	Existing Assurances	£5,171,642
Annual Revenue	£200,000	Invested Funds	£1,025,360

THE undersigned are prepared to ASSURE EUROPEAN, EAST INDIAN and NATIVE LIVES at moderate rates of premium.

For particulars apply to
LANG, MOIR & Co., Agents.

SADDLES AND WHIPS.

HOGS-SKIN Gentleman's SADDLE of best manufacture, first quality, strong, complete furniture Rs. 70
Do. second quality. Do. 50

Bridles, Martingales, Strap-leather and Spurs, Guard, Knee-caps, Brushes, Carriage-lamps, Driving Reins, Whale-bone, Malacca Cane, Stick, Driving, Riding Hunting and Ladies' Whips, etc.

Just opened a new consignment of 5 cases.

BHANJEE VIRJEE,
283, Shaik Memon Street, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

THE TIMBER now in use at CHIARINI'S CIRCUS, which cost Rs. 2,500, and is quite new and sound.

Apply immediately at the Ticket Office to
L. MAYA, Manager.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

MINTON'S TILES.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC FLOORING TILES for Halls, Verandas, Staircase, Landings, Bath Rooms and Fireplaces. For particulars and prices apply to

DAVID GOSTLING, Architect,
26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at 12 o'clock noon on the 15th April next for the FEED, SHOEING, and VETERINARY TREATMENT for two years of the HORSES belonging to the General Post Office.

2. Tenders should specify the rates per month for each horse.

3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.

4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

5. The conditions of the Contract Deed and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the Post Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

C. A. STUART, Presidency Postmaster.
Bombay General Post Office, dated 21st March, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BENTEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive, at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 500 tons of best quality Calicut BENTEAK TIMBER in logs, not less than 9 inches diameter. To be well seasoned, sound, free from sap andother defects, and subject to the approval of the Company's Inspector. Delivery to be made at the rate of 200 tons per mensem from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders to be sealed and "endorsed," and to specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Loco. Depot, Parel.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 as a guarantee of good faith.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 14th March, 1881.

MELCOMBE REGIS SCHOOL,
WEYMOUTH.

PRESIDENT:
THE RIGHT HON. THE VISCOUNT PORTMAN.
HEAD MASTER: REV. I. MILLER, B. A.,
ASSISTED BY A STAFF OF GRADUATE MASTERS.

THE object of this School is to provide a LIBERAL EDUCATION at a MODERATE COST. Independent Examiners are appointed by the University of Cambridge. The domestic arrangements are under the direct management of Mrs. MILLER, assisted by a MATRON. Each boy has a separate bed. FEES for board, tuition, books, laundress, &c., fifty to sixty-five guineas per annum.

PROSPECTUSES, containing a list of recent distinctions gained direct from this School, at the Universities and in other examinations, and a list of references to parents in India and England, may be obtained at the office.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL has been known for the last 80 years as the best and safest preserver and beautifier of the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and is especially adapted for the hair of children; sold in usual four sizes.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made; it whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, and the fact of its containing no acid or mineral ingredients specially adapts it for the teeth of children.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR produces a beautifully pure and healthy complexion, eradicates freckles, tan, prickly heat, sunburn, &c., and is most cooling and refreshing to the face, hands, and arms, during hot weather. Ask any Perfumery Dealer for

ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden London; and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

Wholesale and retail Agents, Treacher and Co., Byculal and Fort, also at Poonah.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when copaiba, cubebs, and all dangerous medicines of that class have utterly failed.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone, many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of reval or urinary disturbance, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. & 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr. De Roos Life Pills, which speedily and almost magically remove pain and diseases of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend, they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pain between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy; and it is no small advantage that they can be taken at any time without danger from wet or cold, or necessity for restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, or when present, curing the jaundice, and dropsy, clearing the skin, removing sallowness and pimples, purifying the blood, bracing the nerves, and marvellously invigorating the whole system. Females of all ages will find them invaluable, and should never be without them. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

THE MOST ASTOUNDING CURES

Are daily being effected in cases of Nervousness, General Debility, Impurity of the Blood, Defective Circulation, Languor, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Indigestion, Pain and Palpitation in the Side, &c., &c., by

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS,

whose effects are really magical in restoring lost tone to the system (arising from whatever cause), re-invigorating and enlivening the whole corporeal frame, and gradually, but effectively, building up the most shattered constitution.

Although this truly wonderful recuperative tonic is not put forward as imparting immortality, it is not too much to say that by its means new life is, as it were, imparted to the nervous and debilitated, who were evidently sinking into an early grave; whilst to those of maturer years it will gently and serenely protract the close of life. Thousands of apparently hopeless cases, given up by the faculty, are now in the enjoyment of health (life's greatest blessing), a living testimony to the unspeakable value of this remarkable medicine. Hundreds of testimonial, too numerous to publish, may be seen by any one. This preparation is extremely pleasant to take and none need suffer while such a miraculous medicament is in existence. Persons of studious habits, debilitated females, and those on whom the wear and tear of life is beginning to tell, should persevere steadily with this life-reviving tonic for one month and they will be astonished at its results. All those who have tried other means, galvanic and electric appliances &c., without any beneficial result, are earnestly recommended to make fair trial of this medicine, which, being concocted on the highest scientific principles invariably gives the utmost satisfaction. Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle. Every package of Dr. De Roos' Preparations has the words "Walter de Roos, London," printed in white letters on the British Government stamp by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Sold by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Limited [illegible] B. S. Madon and Co., Bombay; and all the principal merchants in India.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given) the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co. ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

IN consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature

"LEA & PERRINS,"

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

APPROACH OF THE HOT WEATHER.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!

MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR WEAR.

HOAR and Co. have a large choice of the latest designs in all SHIRT FABRICS. Their Flannels, &c., are thoroughly shrunk, and for White Shirts they use only pure washed Long-cloths, which secures the strongest sewing possible.

		Rs.			Rs.
SHIRTS	Plain White, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform....	6 for 23	SHIRTS	Superfine White, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts, &c. ..	6 for 36
SHIRTS	Best White, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 28	SHIRTS	Best White, with Collars attached, fine Linen Fronts, &c.	6 for 32
SHIRTS	Oxford-Cloth, the original soft make, in all the new Designs	6 for 36	SHIRTS	Tropical Flannel, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable	6 for 46
SHIRTS	French Printed Cambric, a large choice of the latest Designs	6 for 30	SHIRTS	Best-wove Flannel, plain Colours, Stripes or Check	6 for 54
SHIRTS	Spun Silk, White Fancy Checks or Stripes, a great luxury	6 for 72	SHIRTS	Silk and Wool, a new make, always retaining its softness, very cool wear......	6 for 56
SHIRTS	Cricketing or Boating, fine Saxony Flannel	6 for 52			

Patterns, with our Price List, and improved Self-measurement System on application.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., SHIRT-MAKERS, 3, RAMPART ROW. **BOMBAY.**

PROOF CARRIES CONVICTION.

What do the Authorities say?

"THE TIMES" says "All pretences of Quacks about refining it, and making it palatable are mere moonshine."

THOMAS M. S. LOCKE, Esq., "Can confidently recommend Mr. Moller's Oil as of exceptional purity."

DR. M. DOMETT STONE says "It is more palatable and far more efficacious."

DR. JOHN C. THOROGOOD says "It is thoroughly trustworthy and pure."

DR. A. H. HASSELL, "It is remarkably free from unpleasant taste and odour."

"THE INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE" says, "Superior to any we have *ever* seen."

HORATIO STOKES, Esq., Gibraltar, "Finds it excellent."

DR. LEWIS A. SAYRE says "In every respect all that could be wished."

DR. GEORGE H. CYSTER, "I have used it *extensively* and seen the most marked and satisfactory results."

"THE HOMŒOPATHIC WORLD":" It is an Oil of the very finest quality.'

DR. C. HARRER "Obtained the most satisfactory results."

DR. CHARLES R. DRYSDALE, "Moller's is excellent."

DR. ABOTTS, "Productive of more immediate benefit than the other kinds."

DR. C. GIBSON pronounced "Moller's Cod Liver Oil to be the best extent."

"THE LANCET" says "It is one of the purest we have *ever* met with."

DR. C. H. RUDDOCK, "Patients who could not take Oil on account of unpalatableness, experienced no difficulty whatever in taking 'Moller's.'"

J. J. PEARSON, Esq., F. S. A., &c., of Umballa, says "I opened a bottle of your Oil the other day that had been Five years in the country, (India) and it was perfectly fresh and good, whereas Newfoundland oil would have been positively disgusting in as many month."

FOURTEEN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION JURIES have pronounced it unequalled, and have awarded the Highest Honours.

CAN WE SAY MORE? YES! WE SAY TRY IT!

Sold *only* in capsuled bottles, by all Chemists' and Storekeepers' Godowns.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA TO SELECT FROM.

BUTTER DISHES.
Rs. 16, 20, 25, 28, 30 and 45.
MARMALADE POTS.
Rs. 20, 21, 30 and 61.
TEA KETTLES.
Rs. 57, 67, 71, 73, 90, 112, 117 & 173.
CLARET JUGS.
Rs. 23, 27, 30, 41, 48, 42, 75, 90 & 110.
MUGS AND TANKARDS.
Quart, Pint and Half-pint.
Rs. 15 to 30.

SARDINE BOXES.
Rs. 24, 26, 30, and 37.
PICKLE FRAMES.
Rs. 45, 47, 53, 67 and 70.
TOAST RACKS.
Rs. 7 to 31.
EGG FRAMES & BOILERS.
Rs. 25, 45, 60 and 100
INK-STANDS.
Rs. 19, 25, 56, 70, 77 and 85.

BISCUIT BOXES.
Rs. 17, 18, 20, 22, 30, 40, 48, 50, 80, 100 and 103.
CRUET FRAMES.
Rs. 19 to 112.
BREAKFAST FRAMES.
Rs. 45, 51, 57, 62, 75 and 80.
SUGAR POTS.
Rs. 12, 18, and 20.
SODAWATER BOTTLE FRAMES,
for 1 or 4 bottles.
Rs. 9 and 32.

ICE TONGS, NUT-CRACKERS, ICE HAMMERS, SARDINE TONGS, PICKLE FORKS, LEMON KNIVES, TART SCOOPS.

DAULTON WARE
OR
LAMBETH FAIENCE.

Breakfast Frames, Biscuit Boxes and other useful articles for the Table.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
Next door to National Bank;
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
March 25, 1881.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
UNRIVALLED WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are glad to inform their numerous constituents and the Public that, owing to the continually increasing sale of their watches, they are enabled to reduce their prices, by which means, together with the improvements lately added, they trust to secure a still greater sale for their goods.

GERMAN SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, CRYSTAL FRONTS.

The Railway Watch, medium size ...	Rs. 26
Do. „ large size ...	„ 25 and 30
Do. „ do. very superior ...	„ 40 and 50
The Celebrated Campaign Watch, the best time-piece for officers ...	„ 30 and 35
formerly sold at ..	„ 40

ALL GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

SILVER WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced cylinder ...	Rs. 20, 25, 30 & 40
Hunting lever ...	„ 25, 30, 35, 40 & 50
Crystal-face keyless lever with movements like the "Campaign Rs. 35 Watch" ...	„ 48
Hunting and half-hunting keyless lever ...	„ 45, 50 60, 75 & 90
Ladies' hunting and half-hunting, in great variety ...	„ 25 to 55
Plain half-hunting case, with gold winding button, the very finest finish	„ 75

GOLD WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced, of every size ...	Rs. 50	to	Rs. 150
Hunting, half-hunting, or crystal-faced keyless lever, plain, engineturned or chased ...	„ 200	to	275
do. do. do. chronometer, in stout cases, with all the latest improvements, maximum variation, guaranteed not to exceed a minute per month ...	„ 250	to	340
Ladies' open-faced, of every size ...	„ 50	to	80
Hunting, small and medium sized, neatly finished ...	„ 65		
Do. do. lever escapement ...	„ 70		
Open-faced hunting, or half hunting, keyless, best finish ...	„ 120	to	175
Do. with compensation balance and extra stout case ...	„ 200	to	240

C. MARCKS & CO.
2, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key	at Rs. 40.
In German Silver case with key	„ 60 extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless	„ 60.
In fine Silver case with key	„ 60.
In fine Silver case keyless	„ 70.

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case	Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases ...	„ 30.
In semi-Hunting ...	„ 35.

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

2 years guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY VTTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, AND DURING THE WEEK.

WE shall show a New and Splendid Asortment of New Washing Dress Material.

New Silks, all shades.
New Merinos, all shades.
New Ready-made Dresses.
New Dressing Gowns.
New Fashionable Trimmed Hats.
New Stylish Trimmed Bonnets.
New Goods for all Departments.

All New Goods have been marked at such low prices that a speedy clearance must be the result

SECURE THE CHOICE NOVELTIES AT ONCE.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR TRAVELLERS & OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

THORPE AND COMPANY.

EVERY requisite ready for use, for a journey by Sea or Land, on business or pleasure, at a moment's notice.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
Overland Suits	.. Rs.	28	0	French Braces	.. each	1	12	Bank Note Holders	.. ..	1	12
Sleeping do.	.. „	5 to 16	0	Boys do.	.. „	1	8	Pocket Books	.. ..	4	0
Ulsters, Warm	.. „	35 to 45	0	Bridle Leather do.	.. „	2	0	Money Belts	.. ..	2	8
Loose Black Alpaca Coat	..	10	0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz.	4	0	Sovereign Boxes	.. ..	2	8
Cardigan Jackets	.. Rs.	10 to 12	8	Best Linen Collars	.. „	5	8	Carpet Bags	.. ..	4	0
Cotton Socks	.. per doz.	8	8	Do. do. Cuffs	.. „	10	8	Courier Bags	.. ..	4	8
Merino Socks, best	.. „	20	0	Washing Ties	.. „	4	8	Best Hide Gladstone Bags	..	28	0
Lambs Wool Socks	..per ½ doz.	12	8	Pin Scarves ..	each	0	12	Tan Canvass Gladstone Bags	..	22	0
Gauze Undervests	.. „	12	0	Knot Scarves	.. „	1	12	Square Mouth Bags, Hide	..	20	8
Warm Undervest	.. each	5	0	Paper Collars	.. per doz.	0	8	Best Overland Trunks	..	28	0
Warm Pants	„	5	0	Paper Cuffs ..	„	1	8	Railway Portmanteaux	..	20	0
White Cashmere Mufflers	„	3	0	Elastic Belts	.. each	2	4	Solid Leather „ ..		30 to 65	0
Oxford Shirts	.. „	5	0	Bridal Leather	.. „	2	0	Solid Leather Dressing Cases		30 to 45	0
White do.	.. „	4	0	Eau de Cologne	bottle	0	12	Military Hair Brushes, pair in Leather Case	..	10 to 15	0
Best Flannel do.	..	8	0	Atkinson's White Rose	„	2	8	Ladies Hand Bags	.. ..	8	0
Warm Gloves	.. per pair	1	8	Solid Linen Bags	..	4	4	Pomatum Bottle	.. ..	1	4
Kid Gloves, lined	„	4	0	Uniform Cases	..	20	0	Hair Brushes	each	3	8
White Sun Umbrellas	..	3	8	Waterproof Coats	from	10	8	Razors	„	2	8
Silk Umbrellas, good quality	..	10	8	Cholera Belts	..	2	8	Shaving Brushes	„	2	8
Ladies' do. do.	..	10	8	Chairs without Arms	..	5	8	Do. Soap	„	1	0
Fitted Morocco Bags	..	45	0	Do. with Arms		7	8	Tooth Brushes	„	0	8
Tiffin Baskets	..	25	0	Do. do. do. and Leg Rests		9	8	Tooth Brush Guards	„	0	8
Cabin Bags ..	..	30	0	Metal Soap Box	..	1	12	Tooth Paste Pot	„	1	4
Solid Leather Hat Cases	..	25	0	Cotton Pillows	..	1	8	Nail Brushes	12 as. &	1	8
Tan Canvas Portmanteaus	..	32	0	Overland Chairs Carpet Seats	..	7	8	Bath Sponges	..	1	8
Rezais or Quiltz	..	5	0	Feather Pillows	..	10	8	Sponge Bags	..	1	8
French Kid Gloves	.. per pair	2	8	Horse Hair Pillows	..	10	8	Marine Soap, 4 cakes	..	1	0
White Doe Gloves	.. „	3	8	Eider Down do.	..	10	8	Bath Slippers	..	1	0
Dog-skin Gloves	.. per pair	2	8	Leather Purses	..	2	0	Housewife ..	..	2	12
Do. Driving	..	3	4	Do. Wallets	..	1	12				

THORPE AND COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are in receipt of further supplies of

THE GENUINE GRAND SQUARE
"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.

Of which ROSE and Co., Bombay, are the sole importers, has now been for nearly twenty years before the Indian Public, and its reputation is fully established as the best Pianoforte for India. Cash Price, Rs. 850. Packing Case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.

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Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	.. „	125 0	
Ditto ditto 4 ditto	.. „	125 0	
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Ditto ditto 8 ditto	.. „	100 0	
Ditto ditto 10 ditto	.. „	100 0	
Ditto ditto 12 ditto	.. „	100 0	925 0

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Ditto ditto 6 ditto	.. „	100
Ditto ditto 8 ditto	.. „	100
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